THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.
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Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
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Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,381—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
"Heart bottle Whisky—Scotch ..	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ..	
"Glentromie... ..	
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish, ..	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th Aug.
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton ..	21st „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	28th „
B.L. CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie ...	4th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W.F.Brown.	11th „
				Friday.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th „
B.L. SUTLEJ.........	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—15th, and 29th August, and fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates f Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO ..	5,000	800......	20 h Aug	10th Oct.
PO			10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	... ..	on the 25th August, 1888.
STURA	... ..	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)..	G. Costanzo ...	4,200	600	7th Sept.
POSEIDON.........	S. Mersa......	1,600	650	9th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI......	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
POSEIDON....	S. Mersa............	1,600	650	14th August.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ARMENIA ..	..G. Read	3005	480	6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
S.S. WERNETH HALL.	W Boulton	4,100	500..	11th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1888.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Tons.	Commander	Sailing date on or about
CLAN GRAHAM	3,000	J. Alexanderson	9th August.

THIS steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers, and passengers can be booked through to London overland from Marseilles.

The saloon and cabins are all on the upper deck.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th July, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons (at 11 a.m., on 12th instant after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," on THURSDAY, 9th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at noon.

FOR MARMAGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY
CALLING AT RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmagao every SATURDAY, at noon, and Marmagao every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

Bombay to Marmagao	..1st class..........	. Rs. 20
Do.	..2nd class	„ 10
Do.	..Deck, without diet .	„ 5

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th August, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE fine s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Capt. DELTBSON, sails as above on or about the 27th August, 1888. For Freight and passage apply to—

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Samuel Street, 3rd August, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

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TREACHER and Co., Ld., beg to inform their numerous customers that they have made arrangements to DELIVER GOODS to any part of Bombay FREE OF COOLIE HIRE. The first despatch will leave their establishment at 10 a. m. and the second at 3 p. m.

J. R. MORGAN,
Acting Manager.

PUMILIO PINE TREE SOAP.

THIS Soap will be found most refreshing and agreeable.

Per box, 12 As. ; per dozen boxes, Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.

REQUIREMENTS FOR TAXIDERMY.

	Rs.	a.
COMPLETE SET OF INSTRUMENTS for Bird-stuffing, consisting of Scalpels, Gouges, Forceps, and Scissors, in Mahogany case ....per set	25	0
TAXIDERMIST'S COMPANION, in Morocco Leather Case, consisting of Scissors, Scalpels, Forceps, Brain Scoop, and Hook Pricker	12	8
GOUGES, straight and curved Ivory Handle, each	2	4
KNIVES, various shapes, Ivory Handle,.....each	2	12
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Special Quotations for quantity.		
SKINNING KNIVES, curved, 7 inches.....each	1	6
„ „ „ 8 inches.....each	1	12
ARTIFICIAL ANIMAL AND BIRD'S EYES.		
ANIMALS EYES AS FOLLOWS :—Tiger, Panther, Leopard, Cheetah, Bison, Sambhur, Nilgai, Spotted Deer, Boar, Wildcat, Alligator, Black Buck, &c.. &c ....per pair Re. 1-4 to	6	0
BIRD'S EYES.—Flamingo, Eagle, Bustard, Stock, Florican, Golden Plover, Peacock, Heron, Hawk, Indian Jay, &c., &c., &c....per pair as. 8 to	3	0
ENTOMOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.		
Complete Set, mounted in Ivory Handles, consisting of four Knives of various shapes, Spring Forceps, and a pair of Scissors, in Morocco Case..	11	0
COLLECTING BOXES, DEAL, from Rs. 1-4 to	2	0
ENTOMOLOGICAL CORK, Doz. Sheets	2	0
FORCEPS... each	2	4
INSECT CASES .... each	5	0
INSECT KILLING BOTTLES	2	0
KILLING BOXES, ZINC		
PINS, Kirby's best mixed .... per oz.	1	8
SCISSORS, per pair, Straight, Rs 2-4 ; Curved.	2	12
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All Requisites for preparing and mounting Microscopic Objects, Solutions, and Necessaries for preserving Specimens.

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CHEMISTS,
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TREACHER & Co. prepare all kinds of animal medicines, the formulæ are selected from the best authorities and have been used with success for many years.

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Highly approved of and recommended, Keeping Horses in a healthy state of body, and helping to ward off many diseases, as MANGE, &c., to which they are subject ......per bottle	1	12

Condition, Cough, Fever,
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And other BALLS made to order.

All the Medicines required for Veterinary use supplied at the lowest rates.

PRIVATE RECEIPTS faithfully prepared with the best and purest drugs.

Instruments of all kinds and at lowest rates.

Balling Irons, Bistouris, Blood Stick,
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Docking Machines, Drawing Knives, Firing Irons,
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&c., &c., &c.

COMPLETE POCKET SETS OF Instruments, mounted in buffalo-horn handles, consisting of—

Fleam, Castrating Knife, Dressing Forceps,
Scalpel, Gum Lancet, Director,
Drawing Knife, Seton Needle, Probes,
Bistoury, Rowelling Scissors, Spatula,
Bleeding Lancet, Sraight Scissors, Suture Needles,
Abcess Lancet. Artery Forceps,
In folding morocco leather case ....Rs. 44

MEASURING STANDARDS
COMPLETE SADDLERY CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

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MY LATEST NOVELTY IN **CIGARS**,
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EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

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ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, ◇W AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

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All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

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BOMBAY, POONA,
Opposite Clock Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots..................................	Rs. 100.
500	„ Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110
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500	„ Do.	Rs. 65.

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FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

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HOT WEATHER HOSIERY.

SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.

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India Gauze	15	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino...........................from	24	0	„
Summer Merino........................ „	27	0	„
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear)...............from	39	0	„
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool.........from	45	0	„
Lace Balbriggan...................... „	24	0	„

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

	Rs.	a.	
India Gauze Pants....................from	16	8	„
Gauze Merino, spliced seats......from	36	0	„
Summer Merino spliced seats....from	39	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats.......................................from	42	0	„
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool), from	42	0	„
Pure Llama Wool .... „	48	0	„
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats.......................................from	27	0	„

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs, specially made and adapted for the Indian climate, from Rs. 18 per dozen.

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BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
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A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

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The Rates, Terms, and Conditions
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QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

SECURITY OFFERED	Funds in Hand	£1,407,678
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NEILGHERRY TEAS.

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MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe......	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	„	1	4	0	„
Pekoe Souchong...	„	1	0	0	„
Souchong............	„	0	14	0	„
Mixture (Congou).	„	0	9	6	„

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

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SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
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NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 141 of 1887.

The ORIENTAL OIL and FLOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, a JOINT-STOCK COMPANY registered in Bombay under Act VI. of 1882, having its office at No. 70, Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay..........Plaintiffs.

vs.

MADDON BHIVJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk residing in house No. situate at Gaumdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay..........Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 26th day of April, 1887, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 7,884-15-9 for debt and interest, and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 7th day of March, 1888, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

I. All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, situate at Tardeo Road in that locality, known as Chikulwady in Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,556 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's old No. 332 to 334, new survey No. 13,853, old survey No. 653, new survey Nos. 7,323 and 7,326, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2,773, and Street No. and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Wasudeo Ramchundra, on or towards the south by a public passage, on or towards the east partly by a public passage, and partly by the property of Jairam Hurry, and on or towards the west by the property of Gungadher Bhivjee. This land has been leased to the Plaintiff Company by an Indenture of Lease, dated the 6th day of October, 1886, and made between the said Defendant, Maddon Bhivji of the one part and the said Plaintiff Company of the other part for a term of 99 years from the 1st day of October, 1886, at the monthly rent of Rupees 151 with a covenant for renewal thereof, and also with a covenant to sell the said land to the lessees at a valuation mentioned in the said Lease. By an order of reference made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suits Nos. 274 and 275 of 1887, and dated the 26th day of January, 1888, it is declared that the said Lease of the 6th of October, 1886, is a valid lease binding upon Janardhan Maddonjee and Dinanath Maddonjee, the Plaintiffs in the said last mentioned two suits and the said Defendant, Maddon Bhivji.

II. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Gaumdevi Road, in Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 431 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 352, new No. 2,219, old survey No. 653, and new survey Nos. 7,323 and 7,326, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2,773 and street Gaumdevi Road, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Maneckjee Merwanjee and Gungadher Bhivjee, on or towards the south by the property of Gungadhur and Ramchunder Bhivjee, on or towards the east by the property of Gungadher and Ramchundra Bhivjee, on or towards the west by the property of Maneckjee Merwanjee.

III. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, lying and being on the west side of Gaumdevi Road, in Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 583 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 352, new No. 2,219, old survey No. 653, and new survey Nos. 7,323 and 7,326, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2,773 and street Gaumdevi Road, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Pascoal de Souza, on or towards the south by the property of Gungadhur Bhivjee, on or towards the east by the property of Maneckjee Merwanjee, on or towards the west by the property of Sonabai, daughter of Meerjee Jeewanjee.

IV. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Gaumdevi Road, in Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 45 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 352, New No. 2,219, old survey No. 653, new survey Nos. 7,323 and 7,326, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2,773 and street Gaumdevi Road, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Gungadhur Bhivjee, on or towards the south by the property of Ramchunder Bhivjee, on or towards the east by the property of Ramchunder Bhivjee, on or towards the West by the property of Gungadher Bhivjee.

V. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Gaumdevi Road, in Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 24 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 352, new No. 2,219, old survey No. 653, and new survey Nos. 7,323 and 7,326, and registered in the books of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2,773, and street Gaumdevi Road, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Ramchunder Bhivjee, on or towards the south by the property of Dinanath Bhaskerjee, on or towards the East by the property of Ramchunder Bhivjee, on or towards the West by the property of Gungadhur Bhivjee, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the dates and at the hours and places undermentioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

The property firstly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 9th August 1888.

The property secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 10th August, 1888.

The property thirdly above described will be sold on the premises at 4-15 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 10th August, 1888.

The property fourthly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 11th August, 1888.

The property fifthly above described will be sold on the premises at 4-15 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 11th August, 1888.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

1. A claim of Burjorjee Nowrojee Tata for Rupees 13,521-4 with further interest at the rate of two per cent. per mensem due under two Indentures of mortgage, dated respectively the 15th April, 1887, and the 21st April, 1887, made between the abovenamed Defendant, Maddon Bhivji of the one part and the said Burjorji Nowroji Tata of the other part. The said Burjorjee Nowrojee Tata claims priority over the attachments issued in this suit.

2. Janardhen Maddonjee and Dinanath Maddonjee claim that with the exception of about 61 square yards of land of the properties secondly, thirdly, fourthly or fifthly, hereinbefore, described, and also with the exception of two buildings or dwelling houses standing on portions thereof, the said properties are ancestral, in which the said claimants in their own right and assignees of their brother Wassudeo Maddonjee are interested. The said claimants also claim that the said two buildings or dwelling-houses were respectively built by them with their own private moneys and are their respective absolute properties. The said claimants have filed a suit in the High Court at Bombay being Suit 274 of 1887 against the Defendant Maddon Bhivjee and the abovenamed Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the said Burjorjee Nowrojee Tata, whereby they prayed *inter alia* that it may be declared that a certain Indenture of Lease, dated 6th October, 1886, and the Indentures of Mortgage of the 15th and 21st April, 1887, the subject of the preceding claim respectively are void and inoperative or that such indentures of Lease and Mortgage operated only to convey the share and the interest of the said Defendant, Maddon Bhivjee, in the said properties, and that the same are in no way valid or binding against the shares of the said claimants.

The said claimants have also filed a suit in the said Court being Suit No. 275 of 1887, against the said Maddon Bhivji and the said Burjorjee Nowrojee Tata, whereby they prayed *inter alia* that the respective shares and interest of all parties beneficially interested in the said ancestral properties may be ascertained and declared, and that it may be declared that the said Indentures of mortgage of the 15th and 21st days of April, 1887, are void and inoperative against the said claimants, and are not binding upon their shares in the said properties, and that the said properties may be partitioned among the persons entitled thereto. The said suits have been referred to Arbitration, and no award has as yet been made.

The said two suits Nos. 274 and 275 of 1887, are defended by the said Maddon Bhivji and Burjorji Nowroji Tata and their written statements therein are filed claiming *inter alia* that the said two houses claim by the said Janardhen Maddon and Dinanath Maddon as their own form part of family property, and that all the properties attached in this suit were mortgaged to the said Burjorji Nowroji Tata to secure moneys advanced for family purposes.

But by the order of reference made in the said Suit No. 274 and 275 of 1887, and dated the 26th day of January, 1888, it is declared that the said lease of the 6th of October 1886, is a valid lease binding upon the Plaintiffs, the said Janardhen Maddonji and Dinanath Maddonji and the Defendant, Maddon Bhivji.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale, provided that if the Plaintiffs shall become the purchasers they shall be entitled to set off the amount of the decree against the purchase money as provided in the order made herein and dated the 16th February, 1888.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 7th day of July, 1888.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, AND SAYANI,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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NOTICES.

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NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of REMITTANCE BOXES to the Paper Currency Office for one year, commencing from 1st October next. For particulars of the contract, apply to the undersigned.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Office, Bombay, 4th August, 1888.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

RATES FOR CONVEYANCE OF RACE HORSES.

WITH reference to the advertisement, dated 30th June, 1888, regarding the concession for carriage of race horses over the E. I. Railway during the ensuing racing season, at one single fare and a tenth for the double journey, the public are advised that the concession will have effect from 15th September next, and will hold good until 31st March, 1889.

D. W. CAMPBELL,
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Calcutta, 3rd August, 1888.

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Steam propelling anchor heave-up boat, with 5-ton steam winch.

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D. W. CAMPBELL,
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Calcutta, 12th July 1888.

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GEORGE DOVE,
Company's Representative.

Bombay, 13th, July, 1888.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Court of Secunderabad to Mrs. LOUISA TATE, Widow of the late WILLIAM TATE, of Secunderabad, who died intestate, on the 23rd of May, 1888, and whereas the said Louisa Tate has constituted and appointed EDWIN RICHARD FREEBORN, Esquire, of Bombay, to be her true and lawful attorney for the purpose of administering the said Estate of the deceased, William Tate, it is hereby notified that all persons having Claims against the said Estate are required within One Month from the date hereof, to submit their claims to the undersigned, after which date no claim will be recognised. All persons who are indebted to, or who hold any property of, the said estate, are also required forthwith to pay the amount of their debts, or deliver up such property, to the said E. R. Freeborn, Esq., either at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, or at No. 79, Oxford Street, Secunderabad.

G. W. LEACH, Pleader,
Attorney for E. R. Freeborn, Esq.

Secunderabad, 9th July, 1888.

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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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Duc de Montebello Champagne, Qts...Rs. 38 per doz.
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CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—		Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY	Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE	Gold Foil	„ 47
DRY SOUVERAIN	Gold Foil	„ 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's	Gold Foil	„ 60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—		
NIERSTEINER, 1874		„ 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878		„ 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL		„ 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL		„ 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

NEW STATIONERY

CAN BE HAD AT

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE,

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream.
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, large octavo	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, GREEN REP —Albert size	7 0	„
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	„
THICK SATIN, SUPERFINE, CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	„
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5."	2 0	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY,	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Green Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, and unglazed	2 2	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 0	„
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	„
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, No. 7, extra large	0 13	„
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	„

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.
ECONOMY IN DRESSING.
BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save, Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Whole sale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON E.C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 annas.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	1862	£300,690
„	1885	£988,156
„	1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives, MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods to ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£1,673,399 5 1
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672,040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________ Day of ____________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. __________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________
Address ____________
Occupation ____________
____________ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..........£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London W. C.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 58	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 34
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..........As. 4

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	2-8
Third do.	2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2½

As. A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line
Second do.	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1
Each succeeding line	„ -8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBA BRANC OF THE ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Poona Sky Races.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Heros (barque) arrived here yesterday from Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Commilla (s), and Drumberlie (s), for Karachi ; and Colaba (s), Galle.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 4th inst. shows an increase in total earnings of Rs. 1,37,162.

ARRIVAL OF THE THAKOR OF GONDAL.—Purtab Singh, the Thakor of Gondal, arrived here on Tuesday evening accompanied by thirty followers. He has taken up his residence at the Esplanade Hotel.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Oosman Hajee Ismail, living in Memonwada Road, reported to the police the theft of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 120, from the person of his daughter, aged 7 years, while she was returning home from school, on Tuesday last.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the old Mazagon Police Office, Mazagon Road, touching the death of Bhickoo, aged 25 years, a cart-driver. On Tuesday, immediately after he returned home with his cart he left his house, saying he was going to bathe in a well at the back of a biddee shop. On arriving at the well he jumped into it and did not rise again. A Hindoo woman raised an alarm, which brought the neighbours and police to the spot. The body of the deceased was recovered by means of drags. A verdict of suicide was returned.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Dhondee Rama, aged 18 years, a labourer, employed at the Prince's Dock. On the 27th ultimo, while he was at work in the Dock, an iron sleeper, weighing five or six maunds, accidentally fell upon his right leg and fractured it. He was at first treated by a Parsee bone-setter, but on the 1st instant he was removed to hospital, where it was found that gangrene had set in. Amputation of the thigh was performed the next morning, tetanus supervened, and he died on Tuesday night. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned.

A FATAL DOMESTIC EPISODE.—A fisherman at Benaulim (Goa), somewhat given to drink, had privately borrowed two rupees from a woman. After some time he got money from his wife and paid the woman. His wife took the man to task, and demanded an account for the money, which he at last confessed to have given to the woman, without, however, telling her that he had borrowed it. The wife became furious at the confession, and accused her husband with intimacy with the woman. In the meantime the fisherman's mother remonstrated with her son upon his supposed misconduct, and this so exasperated the man, that he left the house. After some days his corpse was discovered on the margin of the river close by in an advanced state of decomposition.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Hack charged Latif Ahmed, an old offender, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing a case of claret, the property of Pestonjee Dinshaw, a wine merchant. It appeared that for sometime the complainant had been missing bottles from his godown in Apollo Street, and early this week he found a case of claret broken open. A watch was consequently kept at the godown by a servant, and on Tuesdey night he heard a noise among several cases. He searched the godown, and discovered the accused secreted behind a case of wine. Without raising an alarm the man went off and returned with the police. During his absence the accused ran out of the godown and hid himself under the staircase of a house in the neighbourhood, where he was arrested. Inquiries were made, and it was ascertained that the accused had stolen several bottles of claret few days before and had sold them to another wine merchant in the Fort. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Kalla Bhica, Mitha Ganga, and Nuttoo Rama, were yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, the two first-named with housebreaking by night and theft of property consisting of forty-five cotton dhoturs valued at Rs. 60, from the shop of Haridass Doolubdass, a cloth merchant, in Falkland Road, on the night of the 6th instant, and the third accused with aiding and abetting the commission of the said offence. On the night in question, about 7 o'clock, the three accused were seen coming out of a sweeper's passage behind the complainant's shop with bundles of new cotton dhoturs on their heads. Suspicion was aroused and the accused questioned regarding the bundles. They made impudent replies, and some lads attempted to arrest the first man who came out of the passage, when he dropped his bundle and ran away, followed by the second man. However, the lads managed to secure the third culprit, and on an alarm being raised the police came on the scene. It was then discovered that the three accused had made a hole in the back wall near a window of complainant's shop, and had extracted the dhoturs with a hook. The three accused were convicted, the first two being sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the third to six months'.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A POLICE SEPOY.—Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday investigated a case in which Superintendent McDermott charged a sepoy of his division, named Visram Atmarjee, with giving false information to a public servant. Mr. D'Souza defended the sepoy. From the evidence which was given by the prosecution it appeared that the accused had a quarrel with an employé in the gun carriage factory, where he did duty, and brought a false charge of theft against him. It was alleged that on the morning of the 1st inst. the sepoy refused to allow a little girl to enter the factory with the dinner of one of the workmen. A packer, named Moru Dharmajee, interfered, and asked why he stopped the girl and allowed others to take in the workmen's meals. The sepoy told the man he had no right to interfere with his duty, and then went into a godown and immediately came out with an umbrella. He went up to the workman and asked him to accompany him to Mr. Evans, the sterekeeper. As the other refused to do so the sepoy went to Mr. Evans and charged him with stealing a file he produced. The accused repeated the charge before Mr. Kerr, and implicated another man, named Dhondoo. On the face of the facts these European officials doubted the truth of the charge, and referred the matter to Mr. McDermott. Further investigations were made, and it was found that the action of the accused was totally malicious and the charge false. Evidence was recorded and the case adjourned. The accused denied the charge he had made was false, and maintained that he had not charged both the workmen.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

EXTRAORDINARY DISAPPEARANCE FROM GOA.

A MAN named Marcal, an innkeeper in Margaum (Goa), is reported to have mysteriously disappeared. He started for Belgaum with Rs. 350 to purchase cattle. On his way an individual from Betalbatim was recommended to him as a guide. Both these persons left Goa about a fortnight since, and nothing has been heard of them. The guide is now discovered to be a man of notorious character, his name having been connected with several thefts which were lately reported. A search along the Railway line to Belgaum has given no clue to the men, and it is believed that Marcal has fallen a victim to the rapacity of the guide. There are rumours that a headless body was found, but no particulars have yet come to hand.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following are the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1888-89 :—

IN THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1888.	GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Imports	15,75,892	77,15,993	92,91,885
Exports	4,85,501	5,51,402	10,36,903
Net Imports.........	10,90,391	71,61,591	82,51,982
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF JUNE 1888 (PROGRESSIVE.)			
Imports	44,08,666	2,72,58,593	3,16,67,259
Exports	9,01,166	27,19,405	36,20,571
Net Imports.........	35,07,500	2,45,39,188	2,80,66,688

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1888-89.

IN THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1888.	CALCUTTA. Rs.	BOMBAY. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (Assay value)	1,74,679	63,61,683	65,36,362
Coined & Examined	.....	79,00,023	79,00,023
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1888 (PROGRESSIVE.)			
Coins and Bullion received (Assay value)	17,69,317	2,15,78,513	2,33,47,830
Coined & Examined	20,00,285	2,23,71,848	2,43,72,133

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

THE DISADVANTAGE OF BEING KNOWN.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* MAHOMED HOOSAIN BURRA SAHEB BRAN.

THIS was a reference from Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. The accused was placed before his Worship, on the 14th ult., on a charge, under section 110 of Act 10 of 1882, of being an habitual offender. Accused admitted the truth of the charge; and as his Worship was of opinion that his release without security at the expiration of the limited period of one year would be hazardous to the community, he made an order requiring him to enter into his recognisance in the sum of Rs. 200, with two sureties in the sum of Rs. 100 each, for his good behaviour for a period of two years. Accused was unable to furnish the required security, and the magistrate therefore issued a warrant, directing his detention in the House of Correction pending the orders of the High Court under section 123 of the Act. From the register of convictions, it appeared that accused had been convicted on five different occasions since the year 1880.

Their lordships confirmed the order made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. In default of furnishing sureties as required, the accused was to be committed to prison until the said period expired or until within such period he gave the above security. The Court further directed that the imprisonment in default should be rigorous. The Chief Presidency Magistrate should issue his warrant in pursuance of this order.

A JURY'S VERDICT SET ASIDE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* PANDU BIN NAHADU.

IN this case, the judge and jury disagreed, and the former (Mr. E. T. Candy, Sessions Judge, Poona) made a reference to the High Court under the provisions of section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. M. B. Chowbal, appointed by the court, appeared for the accused ; and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik for the Crown. The facts of the case were these. On the 9th May last, the corpse of a man was found in the limits of the village of Hingangada close to the high road. No clue could be found in that part of the district as to the identity of the man. The corpse was sent to Baramati Dispensary, and the hospital assistant was of opinion that the man's death had been caused by effusion of blood on the spinal cord and brain, caused by severe blows on the back of the neck just below the right ear. The usual report and description of the man were made and published in the *Weekly Police Gazette*. On the 16th May, one Jagu of Harapsar complained to the chief constable of Haveli that about ten days previously one Pandu (the accused) had gone away with his son Balu, and that Pandu had returned, but he gave contradictory accounts of what had become of Balu. The chief constable, on questioning Jagu and Chima, Balu's wife, came to the conclusion that their description tallied with the description of the corpse which had been found near Baramati. The clothes of the dead man were brought up to Poona and were identified by Jagu and Chima as Balu's. The latter were sent to Baramati, where the corpse was exhumed ; and Jagu and Chima identified the too nails as Balu's. The jury unanimously found that the corpse must have been the body of Balu, and that Balu must have met with a violent death. But three of the jury were not satisfied that the prisoner Pandu had caused that death while two were so satisfied, and as the Session Judge agreed with the latter, he referred the case to the High Court. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner and Balu were seen together at several places, that when Pandu turned up at his own village, Mahomed-wadi, he gave a false account as to what had become of Balu ; and there was the fact that, on the evening of the 16th May last, when the police went to Mahomed-wadi to arrest Pandu, he concealed himself and was caught in the loft of a room in another man's house. There was apparently a criminal intimacy between the accused and Chima, Balu's wife, and Chima evidently joined her father-in-law when she found that he was going to take extreme measures, and complained to the police. Pandu was bound to give an intelligible explanation as to how, when, and where he parted from Balu. Instead of that, he simply denied everything, and was proved to have given a false statement as to what had become of Balu. Mr. Candy said if he had been trying the case with assessors, he should have convicted Pandu of murder, but under the peculiar circumstances of the case he should not have passed capital sentence. There was just an element of doubt which would restrain a court from inflicting the extreme penalty of the law, but Mr. Candy maintained that it was not such a doubt as would justify the court in acquitting the prisoner altogether. It was possible, Mr. Candy remarked, that if he had told the jury that in any case he could not pass sentence of death, the majority would have found a verdict of guilty. The reluctance of many jurors to do anything by which life might be taken was notorious, and was well described in the last January number of the *Calcutta Review*. But Mr. Candy said he felt that he was bound to let the case go to the jury solely on the evidence without any hint from him as to what the sentence would be if a verdict of guilty was found. It was noticeable that had one vote been the other way, the opinion of the majority and the judge would have coincided, and there would have been no occasion to make the reference. He was so convinced that Pandu had a hand in Balu's death that he was sure it would amount to a failure of justice if he was acquitted and discharged.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, convicted the accused of murder under section 302, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

THE DISPUTES AMONG THE HALAI MEMONS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* ABBA HUBIB.

MR. KIRKPATRICK, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhoy, on behalf of the defendant, whose case was before the court the other day, applied for an order directing Mr. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, to return to the sureties the amount of bail deposited by them when the defendant was liberated by the High Court pending the disposal of the appeal filed by him. As their lordships had sent the case back for trial, the sureties must be paid back the moneys deposited by them. The learned counsel said he was given to understand that the trying magistrate, under very peculiar circumstances, had refused to discharge the sureties.

Mr. Justice Birdwood said the security was given up to the disposal of the appeal.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that was so, and the learned counsel read the order made by the court in the matter. The sureties were for Rs. 200 each.

Mr. Justice Birdwood enquired if the learned counsel had got the order of refusal made by the magistrate.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he had not. He was given to understand that the magistrate did not pass a written order. Two affidavits had been filed, and he would read that of Mr. Cumroodin.

Mr. Justice Birdwood again asked about a copy of the magistrate's order ; and as it was not forthcoming, the application was adjourned.

A NASSIK CASE TRANSFERRED TO BOMBAY.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* HEMABAI AND VUSSONJEE.

MR. MANDLIK, Government Pleader, asked for a transfer of the case from the Court of Mr. Richardson, First-class Magistrate of Nassik, to that Mr. Ryan, Second Presidency Magistrate. The accused as well as two of the witnesses were residents of Bombay. The accused were charged with theft. Their lordships made an order transferring the case to Mr. Ryan's Court.

CEYLON.

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR.—The principal event of the past fortnight, says the local *Times*, has been the return of his Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon to once more resume the reins of government in Ceylon. The "Carthage" anchored about 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning in Colombo harbour. Arrangements had been made the previous day to give his Excellency an official reception at 8 o'clock, but, as the steamer commenced to coal at 6 o'clock, Sir Arthur Gordon decided to land at once, and consequently there were very few persons present at the jetty to give the Governor a welcome back. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. William Geo. Selwyn, as Private Secretary, in place of Mr. F. P. Murray, who has not returned. The attitude of the community at present is one of expectation for in the few months which yet remain to complete his Excellency's term of government, there are many measures of importance awaiting decision. First and foremost we are looking forward to an early commencement of the Haputale Extension, the sanction for which has already been obtained and next in importance, perhaps, are the much-needed amendment of the Labor Ordinance, the passing of a Merchandise Marks Act, the Bill dealing with Buddhist Temporalities, and the extension of the sea-side line to Rentota.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

THE sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Silas Solomon presided.

The chairman proposed the adoption of the following and, in doing so, remarked that the company was now on such a basis that there was nothing to fear except some terrible catastorophe of nature. They had every prospect of going on increasing their revenue and doing well.

In submitting the usual balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th April, 1888, the directors have to report that the season, although generally favourable, was not so entirely good as the previous two or three seasons. The rainfall was sufficient, but not equally distributed in point of time and locality, and the crop was therefore not quite satisfactory. The company was able, however, by strenuous efforts to make good cash collections, which would have been still larger had not the receipts from one of the divisions quite unexpectedly fallen off. The ryots of this division are well-to-do people, and although they have not shown their usual promptness in paying rents this year, the debts owing by them are, the directors are assured, perfectly good and sure to be recovered hereafter. The statement for the year under report, showed that there was an increase of 15,024 beeghas under cultivation, an increase of Rs. 9,572 in the revenue and an increase of Rs. 7,196 in the arrears due by the ryots. About 18,000 beeghas of new land have been this year added to the area of cultivation, but 3,000 beeghas having fallen out of cultivation the net increase of land is 15,000 beeghas. In the annual revenue there is an increase of Rs. 9,572. The actual increase in the rents was about Rs. 15,000 ; but owing to jungles being gradually converted into cultivated lands there has been a reduction in the forest revenue of over Rs. 6,000. This reduction was also partially due to the woodcutters having been frightened away from some of our remaining jungles by the depredations of tigers. The increase in the debts owing by ryots, although appearing as Rs. 7,196, was really about Rs. 15,000 ; but Rs. 8,027-13-6 have been this year written off, being reported as bad and irrecoverable. As reported last year the directors put a stop to departmental cultivation and let out the land originally used for that purpose. Land, measuring about 1,000 beeghas which, as mentioned last year, remained unsettled, was used departmentally ; but this small operation has, owing to low rates of paddy, turned out unsatisfactorily. The increase in the land area consists chiefly of newly settled lands in lots 29, 48, 49, 129 and 133, which amounted to about 18,000 beeghas. Out of this land only 5,000 beeghas are paying rent ; the rest will not begin to yield revenue until after four years. Of similar rent-free land, measuring about 53,000 beeghas included last year in the area under settlement, only about 15,000 beeghas have this year begun to pay rent. It will be thus seen that out of the total area of 2,13,758 beeghas shown in the above statement about 51,000 beeghas are still rent-free. The expense incurred on new reclamations, as shown in the balance-sheet, is Rs. 26,267-1-0. The works already undertaken have, however, cost considerably more, and the expenditure, though already incurred, stands, as shown in the account, as an unadjusted item. The outlay on repair works on the estates was only Rs. 16,166-9-3 this year. The Norton's Tube well experiment, reported last year, is still in progress. This experiment would have long since come to an end ; but the engineer who was in charge of the work fell ill repeatedly and subsequently left the service. The work is now carried on under the agents' supervision and with the aid of a steam-engine. The pipe has gone more than 300 feet deep, and a spring of good drinkable water has been tapped. What is necessary, however, is a spontaneous and free overflow of water, which is at present much impeded by sand. It is expected that when the pipe goes lower and passes the sandy strata the water will have no obstruction, and will then freely overflow. It will be observed from the accounts that the sum of Rs. 14,436-4-0 was collected during the year for salamy on Pottahs. This sum is, as usual, added to the Reserve Fund. The unclaimed amount of seventh dividend, *viz.*, Rs. 385 was forfeited, and also added to that fund. Rs. 6,000 were further added to the fund for interest for one year, and Rs. 178-12-0 were carried to it from profit and loss account. With these additions the fund now amounts to Rs. 1,21,000. The Ryots' Outstanding Doubtful Debts Fund was also increased by the addition to it of Rs. 2,010 for interest and Rs. 2,517-13-6 carried from profit and loss account. But Rs. 8,027-13-6 being written off for bad and irrecoverable ryots debts, that fund now stands at Rs. 30,000. From the profit and loss account Rs. 500 have also been written off for depreciation in the value of moveable property, and Rs. 2,000 in reduction of the cost of the Norton's Tube well experiment. The net balance remaining at the credit of the account is Rs. 115,572-4-5, out of which the directors recommend that the sum of Rs. 1,14,000 be paid as dividend at the rate of Rs. 19 per share, leaving the balance of Rs. 1,572-4-5 to be carried forward to next year's account.

Mr. Selim S. Solomon, having returned from England resumed the chairmanship of the Board of Directors, and Mr. E. Moses resigned his seat at the Board.

Messrs. Motiram Bhugoobhai and Framji Jemsetji Batliboye retire from the Board by rotation. Both of them are eligible for re-election. Auditors have to be appointed, and their remuneration fixed for the year ending 30th April, 1889.

The report was adopted and resolutions were passed, declaring a dividend of Rs. 19 per share, and re-electing the office-bearers who retired. A vote of thanks was accorded to the directors, the secretaries, and treasurers and agents of the company for the able management of the company's affairs ; and the proceedings concluded with the usual vote to the chairman.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND, 1888.

THE list of subscriptions received by the Central Committee, and the names of Life Councillors and Life-Members, who are reported as having joined Branches of the National Association, from 1st March to 31st July, 1888, are published as under :—

LIFE COUNCILLORS—	Rs.	A.	P.
Rao Yad Rao Pande, Honorary Magistrate of Bhandara (Central Provinces Branch)			
Lal Umrao Singh, Chief of Khairagarh (Central Provinces Branch)............			
LIFE MEMBERS—			
G Archer, Esq., R S A	1,200	0	0
Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K C I E	500	0	0
	1,700	0	0
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1888—			
J McFerran, Esq............	15	0	0
Dr Harvey	100	0	0
A P MacDonnell, Esq, CSI	100	0	0
Major Harry Cooper	100	0	0
Mrs C P Ilbert	10	0	0
General E F Champman, CB, RA	100	0	0
Mrs Chapman............	100	0	0
	525	0	0
DONATIONS—			
Dy Comsr, Raipur, Central Provinces ...	15	0	0
Lieut-Genl W D Morgan	250	0	0
O G, by G H Oldham, Esq	22	0	0
C M	100	0	0
Lady Macgregor, through Maj Elles, RA.	20	0	0
Major Costobadie, RA	50	0	0
Captain Jennings, RE	10	0	0
Calcutta Municipality (for Bengal Branch)	300	0	0
Mrs Ward, Bhopal............	100	0	0
The Hon'ble George Curzon, MP	14	14	0
	881	14	0
COLLECTED ON CARDS—			
No. 346, Rs 20 0 0 No. 2859, Rs 10 0 0 No. 2560, Rs 30 0 0 } per Dr Harvey..	60	0	0
No. 396, Rs 8 8 0 per Pundit Srikishen, Lucknow	8	8	0
	68	8	0
Total...	3,175	6	0

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public have frequently been warned by medical and other papers, against using hair renewers and restorers, which being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, which nearly 100 years' trial has proved to be perfectly harmless and most beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf and dandruff, it prevents and arrests baldness and produces a luxuriant and glossy head of hair ; also sold in a golden colour. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces soft and delicate skin and removes all cutaneous blemishes. Ask chemists for Rowlands' articles.

THE POONA TURF SCANDAL.

As stated in our telegraphic columns on Tuesday, the hearing of the case in which Captain Hanwell charged Ahmed Ali with defamation of character was brought to a close on Monday. After witnesses had been called for the defence, Captain Hanwell addressed the Court as follows :—

On the 3rd February last I rode in two races *viz.*, the Dealers Handicap and the Connaught Cup, in both of which Major Payton was riding. In the former race Major Peyton deposed that he heard me shouting at the accused two or three times going down the straight, but that he did not hear me shout at him at all in the Connaught Cup. Captain Payne, who was also riding in the race for the Cup, says he did not hear me shout at all ; and Ahmed himself acknowledges that I did not do so until just at the finish ; saying that it was about 5 lengths from the post. Dr. Drury, who was present in the Race Stand, says that he heard me using strong language to Ahmed and telling him to keep straight, but that was all he heard. I purposely produced Dr. Drury as a witness because he is owner of the horse Ahmed was riding ; and if he is perfectly satisfied that I never used the words imputed to me, that should be pretty conclusive proof that I did not. There were over 200 people in the Stand. Had I known that Ahmed referred in his accusation to this point of the race, I could have produced any number of witnesses from those present in the Stand and enclosure. Again, Ahmed has not produced a single witness from among those present at the Stand, though I shouted out loud enough for all to hear. It would have been impossible for me to have done it ; it takes less than a second to gallop 5 lengths, and I could not have given such instructions any more than he could stop his horse. I had won the race 100 yards from home and "Mikado" was stopping from distress, but when I went up to him Ahmed deliberately tried to cross me. There were, I know, three or four witnesses present when I thrashed Ahmed, and the evidence produced in Court to-day is mainly true, with the exception that the words I used were "Kis waste cross kiya" ; and not as stated by the witnesses. They are ignorant men who have no knowledge of English, and it would be an easy thing to drill them as to what words they should depose to my having used. Mr. Merwanjee says that Ahmed was actuated by no spite against me, but he acknowledged in his examination that he was perfectly aware how serious a thing such a charge, if proved, would be to me. It would affect me most disastrously in every way,—in the service, on the Turf, and generally in society. Another thing that proves the element of spite is the fact that Ahmed did not report me to the Stewards until after I had assaulted him, and he appears to have deliberately planned this accusation in order to pay me out. He knew perfectly well that his duty to his employer was to report such a matter to him immediately after the race, and he therefore stated in examination that he did so, but this is altogether denied by Dr Drury. I wish particularly to call attention to the evidence concerning my swearing at Ahmed two or three times during the race for the Dealers Handicap, and only once when close home in the Connaught Cup. In the Handicap Ahmed three times made an attempt to cross me, and I shouted at him on each occasion ; but in the Connaught Cup he only attempted to cross me when I collared him near the winning-post, and evidence shows that I only shouted at him then. The Cantonment Magistrate now retired into chambers to consider the evidence adduced in the case, and after an absence of about 2½ hours returned into Court, and read his judgment. After reviewing the evidence he concluded, I consider the accused maliciously attributed the words "Piche raho" to the complainant. I therefore find him guilty under Section 500 I P C, and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, one hundred. In default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

THE MORGAN-ROSS CASE.

THE late Morgan-Ross *crim con* case has now entered upon a new phase. Mr. Ross having filed a complaint against Mr. Rhodes Morgan for perjury, an application was made at Calicut before Mr. Louis Moore, the judge, on the 27th ultimo, for sanction to prosecute. Mr. Melluish appeared for Mr. Ross, and Mr. Lanauze for Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Melluish, in opening the case, said, that defendant had stated on oath in the Police Court that his wife arrived at Ooty, on 2nd March, that he cohabited two or three days with her, &c., and had filed a petition for divorce in the District Court, in which he stated "I lived and cohabited with my wife at Ootacamund, Manantoddy, Coimbatore, and, lastly, at Calicut" that this statement was therefore false, and that he had made it, knowing it to be false.

Mr. Lanauze said that his client disputed the accuracy of what he was said to have stated in the Police Court. It was true that the copy of his client's statement in that Court produced was a duly certified copy ; but that the statement made by him was neither read over nor signed by him, that what his client did say was "on the 12th April I went down to Wynaad and ceased to reside with my wife then. I ceased to cohabit with her almost immediately after she came to Ooty from Calicut—this was early in March," and to bear out this statement he had further said, when cross-examined, "I was living in the same house with my wife at the time, but occupied another room," Mr. Lanauze pointed out that the defendant at further made three statements which fully bore out what he said in the Police Court and High Court, and proceeded to quote them. Counsel then said that he would produce witnesses, if need be, to prove that defendant was seriously ill with fever and heart disease and that from the day of his wife's arrival he had occupied a separate room ; and though he resided under the same roof that was a different thing to cohabitation, which was a technical word, only used in a strictly legal sense with reference to the marital life of husband and wife. He then went on to say that the other side had shown no motive for making a false statement. His client had filed a suit against his wife alone, and as the Judge knew, it was by his order that his client was compelled to include the co-respondent under section 11 of Act IV. of 1886. He further pointed out that his client had suffered loss, and unnecessary delay had been caused by the mistake he had made in the question of jurisdiction, which under Section 3, Clause 3 of the Indian Divorce Act, was determined by residence alone ; that the form of petition in the Act, had misled him—for the words "live and cohabit" were entered and nothing said about "residence." His client, he said, had suffered greater loss and been put to greater annoyance, that the co-respondent who had suffered nothing. Even supposing his client had made a mistake it was a mistake and nothing more, and that there was nothing wilful about it. Mr. Norton advised him to file his suit in Calicut, and Messrs. Cowdell and Winterton corrected the draft petition, and Messrs. Chamdion and Short had been sent the origianal to file in the High Court before it was determined to file it in this Court.

Mr. Ross said that he was an innocent man, acquitted of the charges brought against him, and that Mr. Morgan had shown the utmost vindictiveness. He had pursued him criminally, and now civilly, and he had shown his vindictiveness in the petition for divorce and read out para. (5) "That the said prosecution resulted in the acquittal of the said Henry Thomas Ross, in consequence of the evidence then adduced by your petitioner not being considered sufficient by the jury, who gave the said Henry Ross the benefit of the doubt. (6) That your petitioner considering the circumstances of the case, and believing his said wife to be the victim of the said Henry Thomas Ross, was not inclined to proceed to extreme measures and divorce her; but that immediately, subsequent to the abovesaid criminal prosecution, your petitioner's wife gave your petitioner to understand in the most distinct and emphatic manner that owing to the discreditable line of action adopted by the said Henry Thomas Ross to evade punishment, her character had been blasted for ever," &c. Talking about the other side being put to expense, Mr. Ross asked if he had not been put to expense ? Had he not to engage counsel's assistance here. He did not understand what the other side meant by drawing a difference between the words "residence" and "cohabit," but admitting there was a difference he maintained that Mr. Morgan said that he had cohabited with his wife in Ootacamund, and there was a motive for his saying so—he wished to make evidence, that should be subsequently used to rebut the evidence Dr. Smith was prepared to give Mr. Morgan, had another motive by filling this suit in the wrong Court and then tranferring it to another—he had the advantage of discovering his (Mr. Ross's) defence beforehand. Mr. Morgan, he said, had wilfully done this to harass him out of vindictiveness.

On Monday last, Mr. Moore delivered judgement sanctioning the prosecution of Mr. Morgan for perjury.

The Divorce suit was transferred to Coimbatore during the recess. On the 23rd June the petition was returned to Mr. Morgan with an order from the Judge to put on the full stamp duty, Rs. 475, and to strike out paras 4, 5 and 6 of the petition as irrelevant. Mr. Morgan upon this amended his petition to one of judical separation, and the case is fixed for the 26th September next.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION FRAUDS.

WE regret to have to record another painful case of fraudulent conduct in connection with the Public Service Certificate Examinations which has resulted in the ruin of the two principal culprits concerned. It appears that a young man, named Ganesh owlut Talati, a probationary talati in the Thana District, who had already once passed the examination at the Colaba Centre in 1884, appeared at the Ahmednagar Centre at the examination of 1887, and personated a friend, named Ganesh Khanderao Gadkarne. The fraud came successfully off. He passed the examination, obtained the certificate, and gave it to his friend, who obtained by means of it a temporary Government post in Thana. Circumstances led the Educational authorities to suspect wrong-doing, and investigations were instituted, which have just resulted in the sentencing of the two young men abovenamed to two months' rigorous imprisonment each. We trust headmasters will make this painful case also the occasion of suitable instruction and warning to their senior boys.—*Educational Record.*

CALCUTTA ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

THE Calcutta Light Horse are rarely favoured with superfine weather when they turn out, and last Friday was no exception to the rule. Although the rain held off, the appearance of the sky was threatening enough to keep many ladies away ; but, on the whole, the attendance was good, and the event a success. The Calcutta Volunteer Band played a selection during the evening, and all the items on the card, save one, were carried out. The competitions on foot were up to the usual standard, but it would have been better, perhaps, to have decided them by the best out of five instead of three, points. The regulars, however, had the best of it, and proved their superiority in four out of the five items of sword, bayonet, lance and foils. The mounted competitions in the ring were fair, but Messrs. Boyd and Pope could hardly induce their mounts to enter into the spirit of the combat, and it was carried out as much out of the ring as in it. In the lime-cutting, the 4th Bengal Cavalry beat their opponents by five points ; the latter returned the compliment by scoring 59 points against the Regulars, 33 in tent-pegging by sections of three. But the natives made up for this defeat in the Lloyd Lindsay competition, which wound up the card, by bringing in their wounded men in capital style ; two, a dead heat, in 1 min. 40 secs. (5 secs. better than the C. L. H.), and the third man only 4 secs. behind. Colonel Beckett, C. B., 38th N. I., Colonel Mackinnon, Leinster Regt., and Major Lackersteen, C. V. R., acted as judges.

Appended are the results :—

ON FOOT.

Sword *vs.* Sword.—Lieut. Lombe (Leinster).
Bayonet *vs.* Sword.—Serjt. Rees (C. L. H).
Bayonet *vs.* Bayonet.—Col. Sergt. Smith, Leinster.
Foils.—Lieut. Bell, Derbyshire.

MOUNTED.

Sword *vs.* Sword.—Lce. Corpl. Kingsley, C. L. H.
Ditto.—Trooper Pope, ditto.
Lance *vs.* Bayonet.—Sergt. Smith, Leinster.
Lime-Cutting.—(1) five men, 4th B. C., 20 points ; (2) five men, C. L. H., 15 points.
Tent-pegging—(1) Nine competitors, C. L. H., in sections of three, 3 runs each, 59 points ; (2) Do. Do., 4th B. C., 33 points.
V. C. Competition—(1) 4th B.C., time—1min. 40secs (2) Lce. Corpl. Kingsley, C. L. H., time—1min 45secs. ; (3) Sergt. Sinclair, C. L. H., time—2min. ; and Sergt. Murray, C. L. H., time 2min. ; (4) Sergt McLeod C. L. H., time—3min.—*Daily News.*

BENGAL.

PRINCELY GIFTS.—H. H. the Maharaja of Hutwa has given a donation of Rs. 2,000 to the Bankipore Victoria Jubilee Club and also another donation of Rs. 2,000 to the Chupra Club House Building Fund, together with a free gift of land measuring more than three beegahs for tennis-courts and recreation grounds.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 28th of July there were 169 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 20·3 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 159 deaths, and the death-rate was 19·1 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 15 from cholera, 34 from fevers, 31 from tetanus, and 2 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—1 Non-Asiatic, 6 Mixed Races, 123 Hindus, 35 Mahomedans, and 4 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 28th July was 169 against 159 and 143 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 20. There were 15 deaths from cholera, against 12 and 11 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 2. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 34 and 15 respectively, against 41 and 10 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20·3 per mille per annum, against 22·8 the mean of the last five years.

MADRAS.

LIEUTENANT MARTIN.—We mentioned on Friday that Sergeant-Major C. J. Martin, 21st Hussars, has received a commission in the Connaught Rangers. It appears from Burke's "Landed Gentry" that he is the third son of the late Mr. James Martin, M.A., of Ross, Co. Galway, Ireland, Justice of Peace, Deputy Lord Lieutenant, and High Sheriff of Co. Galway—the representative of the family of Martins of Cro Martin that was immortalised by Charles Lever. The depot of the Connaught Rangers being at Galway, Mr. Martin's appointment to that Regiment is particularly appropriate. Mr. Martin was educated at Dublin University, and served two years in the Co. Dublin Militia. Having failed at the final examination for the Army in 1881, he enlisted in August of that year at Canterbury, and joined the 12th Royal Lancers the following year at Bangalore. He was promoted to Sergeant in 1885, and was appointed Transport Sergeant Major of the Assistant Quarter Master General's Department in Bangalore in January, 1887, from which position he has now been gazetted. His brother, Mr. Robert Martin, of Ross, has gained some distinction as a dramatic author, and also as the writer of some well-known songs, as "Ballyhooley," "Kellaloe," &c.—*Mail.*

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION IN BANGALORE.—The Durbar have recognized the importance of a technical instruction. The schools of engineering, medicine and botany, which were in existence formerly, yielded good results. But these have been given up, and a scheme of scholarships established, whereby advanced students who have passed in the Arts course are helped to study in one of the large colleges of India, the selection being left to themselves. Some of the Mysore students thus sent out have distinguished themselves and gained much credit for the country. To show that the scholars have taken advantage of the facilities afforded, we may mention that Mysore students are studying in the following Institutions:—Medical College, Madras ; Grant Medical College, Bombay ; College of Science, Poona ; Engineering College, Madras ; Agricultural College, Saidapet ; and the Forest School, Dehra Dum.—*Spectator.*

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—In consequence of the abnormal drain made upon the Madras P. W. executive, on account of the number of hands required in connection with the Periyar Project, the Government of India have sent down two Executive Engineers, Messrs. Clift and Davies, and one Assistant Engineer, Mr. Phillips, for temporary employment under the Madras Government. In connection with this work the Secretary of State, upon the recommendation of Colonel Pennycuick, R. E., the officer in charge, who, while in England, on deputation, selected a man, has sent out Mr. B. J. Mathews as Mechanical Engineer for conducting tunnelling and boring operations. This officer arrived in Madras on Friday last to take up his duties.—*Times.*

COTTON AND INDIGO.—From the last statements of outturn of cotton and indigo in the Madras Presidency received from the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, we gather that in eighteen districts the total outturn of the former at 40lb. cleaned cotton per acre was 9,580 tons, out of 922,787 acres. Kistna took the lead, followed by Bellary, Kurnool, Anantapur and Coimbatore. The indigo outturn for sixteen districts showed the total outturn at 25lb manufactured per acre to be 10,171 cwts out of a total extent of 68,913 acres. Cuddapah takes the lead, followed by Kurnool and Kistna ; and Cuddapah produced indigo more than twice the quantity produced by the two districts mentioned. The prospects of sugarcane, paddy, cholam, ragi, castor and lamp oil seeds and gingelly oil seeds are fair. The area cultivated of the first crop was 50,743 acres. Paddy shows an outturn in tons 1,317,872 ; cholum, 235,659 tons, and ragi, 71,059 tons. Regarding the others, no total outturn is shown in quantity. The total outturn of jaggery in tons in 1887-88 was 66,655.—*Ibid.*

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.—You sent me some time ago "HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY," and it effected a complete cure ; so I have decided to take some more of the Harley's Remedies.—J. P. D. M., Jhansi, 11th June, 1888. Rs. 3 per bottle with bandage. Sole Agents for Harley's Cure.—COOPER, MADON & CO. LD., Bombay and Poona.

CRICKET.

VETERINARY COLLEGE GYMKHANA *VS.* PROPRIETARY CLUB.

A MATCH between these clubs was played on Saturday last, resulting in a win for the Proprietarians by 22 runs on the first innings. The following are the scores :—

V. C. GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
W Jackson, c and b Dabu	29	b Tata............	0
J K Batlivala, c Dabu Sr, b Dabu..	9	b Tata............	1
Bingham, b Vacha	0	c and b Tata ..	4
Dhackmavala, b Dabu	1	c and b Dabu ..	4
M K Patel, b Dabu	7	b Dabu	4
C G King, b Dabu	1	not out	10
Sherdiker, not out............	11	b Tata............	0
Bharucha, b Vacha	1		
J Poto, b Vacha	0	b Hudson	5
Vaz, b Dabu............	3		
Stanley, b Vacha	0	c and b Tata ..	2
Extras............	9	Extras....	2
Total	71	Total....	30

PROPRIETARY CLUB.
1st Innings.

S K Tata, b Batlivala............	12
M K Jigina, c Jackson, b Patel	2
R M Reporter, b Batlivala	16
J S Banaji, b King	9
Dabu, N, c Duckma, b King	2
J M Patel, run out	14
G R Vacha, c and b King	0
Dabu, P, b King............	0
D H Hudson, c King, b Batlivala............	0
K D Vacha, b Batlivala............	11
B K Mehta, not out............	7
Extras	21
Total......	93

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. *VS.* BOLTON C. C.

THIS match was played on Sunday last on the Esplanade. The John Brightonians went in first, and scored 75 runs. The first five wickets fell for 16 runs ; but on the appearance of Wadia matters improved. The only men who got into double figures were Wadia and Masani, contributing 23 not out and 11 respectively. The play was interrupted several times on account of rain ; and when stumps were finally pulled up, and the match left drawn, the Bolton Club had scored 10 runs for 2 wickets. Appended are the scores :—

JOHN BRIGHT C.C.—1st Innings.

K M Mehta, b Bhaia	0
D E Mody, b Mullan	2
F H Bode, l-b-w, b Bhaia	1
H D Mehta, b Bhaia	6
J N Bahdoorji, b Bhaia	6
D F Jassawalah, c Kapadia, b Bhaia	0
M R Wadia, not out	23
M Vagifdar, b Bhaia	3
J E Reporter, b Madon	3
H B Masani, c Doctor, b Madon	11
B R Patel, b Bhaia............	7
H J Panthakey, b Madon	1
Extras............	12
Total...	75

BOLTON C.C.—1st Innings.

F J Doctor, c Bode, b Wadia............	4
J F Seervai, b Reporter	1
Gariwallah, not out............	4
Bhaia, not out	1
Total...	10

THE COTTON CROP IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE first report for the current season is as follows :—"Owing to delay in commencement of monsoon sowings have been made in some places later than usual, and have in parts of Nimar only just been completed. But in Nagpur and Wardha they were effected much earlier. There is no reason to believe that the area under cotton is less than the normal.

"The plants are doing well and reports are favourable from all districts. A break in the rains is needed in Nagpur and Wardha where the crop is ready for weeding, and if this takes place there is no reason so far why the outturn should not be an excellent one."

PROSPECTS OF THE BENGAL JUTE CROP.

THE report to the middle of June, 1888, is as follows :—"It was stated in the jute forecast for 1887 that the crop, notwithstanding damage done in some districts by floods, promised to yield a full average. If the quantity of jute imported into the Calcutta market be any index to the total produce of the province, this expectation was more than realized, for the amount of jute received in Calcutta in 1887 exceeded that of the preceding year by 20,33,163 maunds. It was also stated that prices on the average were 15·4 per cent higher than in the preceding year. During 1887 the average price again rose by 5·8 per cent.

The good prices, which the raiyats have obtained during the last few years, have induced them greatly to increase the cultivation of jute. Excepting in Chuadanga and the Sudder sub-division of Jessore, the area sown this year is greater than that in the preceding year, and the total increase is about 9 per cent., which means an increased cultivation of over 100,000 acres. In the last two years the increase of cultivation has been about 20 per cent. on the area estimated as normal.

The present season has not been uniformly favourable to the jute crop. In Mymensingh and Dacca and Tipperah, three of the greatest jute-producing districts, excessive rainfall at the time of sowing, and a little after, has done considerable damage, and short crops are expected in these districts. In Dinagepore, Khoolna, and Hooghly the crop has suffered from want of rain. In other districts the state of the crop to the middle of June was favourably reported on, but it is premature now to make an estimate, especially as the effect of the drought in the latter part of June may have been serious.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For further directions on special Commissioner's Report.

196-86—Winter, B and B—Jamsetji Pestonji Pochaji and another vs Shapurji Nowroji Pochaji and others—Mulji, B B, Tobin and R, and in person.

Long Causes.

414-87—Little, S F and N—Dadoba Pootlaji vs Narayen Pootlaji and others—Tobin and R and Janardhen G.
381-57—Little, S F and N—Moorarji Ruttonsey and others vs Giga Purdhan and another—Mansuklal and D, and Payne, G and S.
382-87—Little, S F and N—Moorarji Ruttonsey and others vs Kessonji Hemraj—Payne, G and S.
358-86—Payne, G and S—Khatizabai vs Hawabai and others—Tyabji and D.
461-87—Bicknell, and K—for pauper—Goolam Sungia vs Sonwar Somwar and others—Chalk, W and S.
300-87—Jefferson, B and D—Ganjibhai Poonja vs Goolam Mohidin Akharwalay.—Tobin and R
706-71—Mansuklal and D—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another vs Joosub Rahimtoola and another—Bomonji and H.
344-72—Bomonji and H—Joosub Rahimtoola and another vs Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Mansuklal and D.
504-87—D S Garud—Abdul Gafur and others vs Moulin Nijamoodin—A F Turner.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs. Rahimbhoy Hubbibbhoy—Mansuklal and D—Part heard.
185-88—Chalk, W and S—Narondas Haridas and others vs Cursondas Shamji—Mansuklal and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

71-88—Little, S F and N—Mithabai vs Moolbai and another—Macfarlane, E and H, and In person—Part heard.
59-88—Mirza, H K—Hemchund Premchund vs F L Charles—Crawford and B—Part heard.
119-88—In person, a pauper—Habiboola Russool vs Noorbe and another—Part heard.
76-88—In person, a pauper—Balaram Bapoo vs Sitabai—In person.
79-88—Payne, G and S—Vazirbhoy Thavur vs Allibhoy Assin—Thakurdas, D and C.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

39-86—Pestonji and R—Jehangir Dhunjibhoy Surti vs Perozebai—H Bicknell.

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Aug. 7, Tuesday......	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	32
" 8, Wednesday...	0	17	0	17	0	10	...	...
Total.	48	44	42	5	47	19	45	55
Total corresponding date of last year ...	61	74	61	55	58	33	57	66

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ON

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THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, on account of the underwriters :—

Landed ex. s.s. "Patna"

J S—2569 and 2573—35 pieces damaged white shirtings.

Also on account of the underwriters, consisting of damaged broad cloth (red), black cloth, T. R. handkerchiefs, grey chudders, white and coloured twist.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—2 bundles of flannel.

Also by order of Messrs Jumnadass Bhugwandass and Co. and on account and risk of the proprietors of the Jubilee Theatrical Company, of Simla, consisting of 5 wooden rolls, 10 side wings, 5 zallurs, and 5 cloth purdas.

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Bombay, August 9, 1888.

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TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will hold their usual Auction Sale at their room as follows :—

On account and at the risk of the concerned—

Ex s. s. Huzara.

6 cases, containing children's perambulators, rocking horses, velocipede horses and gigs, pole horses, tricycles, new royal horse gigs, horses and carts, wicker engines and carriages, trollies, toy perambulators

2 cases, containing Bohemain glass flower vases in various shades and designs, stone china breakfast set, tea services, and wash hand basin sets.

1 case terra cotta and majolica figures, busts, and ornaments.

1 case enamelled ware, containing plates, cups, and saucer, dinner carriers, toilet sets, mugs, &c.

4 cases superior aniline dye, in ¼ lb. tin.

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Improved Singers Sewing Machines, by Continental markers.
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Genuine Wheeler and Wilson's Machine at lower rates. Genuine Ferrintosh Old Scotch Whisky by Lamont & Co., Glasgow, each bottle contains ⅙ of an imperial gallon.

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MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
3 bales grey drill.
5 " grey shirtings.
3 " cotton colored handkerchiefs.
1 case cotton colored flannel.
3 " white mulls.

AUCTION SALE OF CARDING ENGINES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room by order of the Agents of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.—

5 carding engines of Platt's make, 40" wide.

The above can be seen in working order at the Company's Mills at Coorla.

AUCTION SALE of Messrs. BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED, FLOUR MILL, as well as of other SURPLUS PLOTS OF LAND.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Bapty Brothers, Limited, to put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned property, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Company's premises, Falkland Road :—

LOT No. 1.

The Company's well-known and favourite Flour Mill, fitted with complete roller and stone plant, together with offices, godowns, and other buildings and the land on which they stand, admeasuring 5,506 square yards or thereabouts.

LOT No. 2.

Surplus land, admeasuring 6,269 square yards or thereabouts adjoining the mill, together with the sheds standing thereon.

LOT No. 3.

Vacant ground, admeasuring 1,032 square yards or thereabouts adjoining the Company's tank, and situated in Bapty Road.

LOT No. 4.

Vacant ground, admeasuring 390 square yards or thereabouts, at the corner of the Falkland and Bapty Roads.

All the above land is freehold, and the offers made for the several lots will be subject to the sanction of the shareholders of the Company to be obtained at their meeting on the 16th instant.

For particulars and plan of the property apply to the Manager at the mill.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, August 9, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.

CONSOLS re-opened yesterday after the holidays at Friday's rate of 99½. Silver also was unchanged at 41 15-16 per oz. ; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower for Fours, and ¼ per cent. down for 4½ per cents., at £67⅛ and £69⅞, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was still quoted at 106 ; and in Paris, Rentes were unaltered at 105¼ *ex coupon*.

Wheat was firmer again, and though No. 2 Soft White was 2d. per cental cheaper on the spot in Liverpool, quotations for Hard Red in London came 6d. per quarter higher to arrive *viâ* the Canal, and 3d. *viâ* the Cape ; and Club No. 2, 3d. per quarter higher by the former route ; Club No. 2 remaining unaltered. In Mincing Lane, Linseed and Rapeseed both remained firm, but yesterday's quotations show no change. Coffee also was firm, but unchanged in value.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was pretty active on re-opening, and closed firm last evening at an advance of 1-16d. in ready Mid-Uplands, the day's sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats ; these having been steady but unaltered in price, all round. American Arrivals were unchanged for September-October deliveries ; but in all other positions an advance of 1-64d. is reported. Manchester was steady, but Mid-Uplands remained at 11⅛ cents. in New York yesterday ; but November Futures were two points higher at 9·46 cents.

Local spinners having resumed their purchases from stock, there has been a little spurt in business in Cotton here to-day, the reported transactions summing up 1,500-2,000 bales. More than half the stuff taken has been Indore, at Rs. 182-88; and Dharwar, at Rs. 202-3 ; the other purchases having been in Julgaum, at Rs. 195-5½ ; Khangaum, at Rs. 212 ; Barsee, at Rs. 221 ; Bhagalcote, at Rs. 187-93 ; Compta (ginned), at Rs. 211 ; and Bengals, at Rs. 190 ; the market having closed firm with an upward tendency in prices. European operators do not appear to have been in the market again for contracts in the next crop ; but we hear of some further transactions between dealers at Rs. 167 for "Good" Bengals for January delivery, and Rs. 185 for "Fine," "Fully Good" being called Rs. 177, sellers. Some fresh "Good" Broach contracts for March have also been booked at the enhanced rate of Rs. 129. "Good" Julgaum, for the same delivery, is quoted at Rs. 197, and Bhownugger, for May at Rs. 199½ buyers.

WHEAT.—There has been a much letter feeling in this market to-day in sympathy with the firmer tenor of the advices from home, and a large business is reported, while an advance of half an anna per cwt. has been established in Ekdani. The market closed firm at Rs. 4-12-6, and Rs 4-11-6 for the two qualities of this description, respectively, other kinds being quoted as before.

SEEDS have been in but moderate demand, and business both in Linseed and Rapeseed has been again upon a limited scale ; but holders are firm in their pretensions, and rates have not given way in any item.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	712	bales.
Wheat	21,720	cwts.
Linseed	2,080	"
Rapeseed	4,846	"
Poppyseed	4,571	"
Groundnuts	1,279	"

FREIGHTS are steady, not to say firm, at our last quotations for ready business. We hear that a steamer has been fixed this afternoon for the United Kingdom or Continent at 18s. 9d. per ton, for early September loading.

EXCHANGE has been quiet throughout the day at yesterday's closing quotations, and with nothing to speak of offering either way. Calcutta rates are reported to be weak, and we close with a rather easier tendency, awaiting the result of Council allotments, generally expected to give about 1s. 4 1-16d. Meanwhile we quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 ¼d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4½d.	"
Documents	do 1s. 4½d.	"
Francs do.	1·71½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 100 11-16 for money, and 100⅝ for the next account, with buyers on the former line, and sellers on the latter, and with the September account quoted at 100½. These rates have been current all day, and the market closed steady for ready business, but weaker for forward delivery. 105 is still the nominal price for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—Mill scrip has been a good deal enquired for again to-day, and the business reported has in all cases resulted in higher quotations being established. We note an advance of Rs. 30 in Mahalakshmi ; of Rs. 20 in Western India ; of Rs. 10 each in Alliance, Berar Manufacturing, City of Bombay, Queen, and Star of India ; of Rs. 7½ in Bombay United ; and of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas Khimji, Manockji Petit, and Ripon. Fort Press shares are Rs. 50 down from our last quotation. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, have advanced Rs. 35. Bombay Fire Insurance are Rs. 5 down. Treacher and Co. have moved up Rs. 25 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	875
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	940xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	[illegible]	100	all	17½ do.	449
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	135

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	...	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	...	..	£160

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,165
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,100

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	202 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	175
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Nil.	49
Bombay Land & Build'g Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,985
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	740
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500		510
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	2,000	00	100	Rs. 10	52
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40		41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	8½	
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	380
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	101xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	155
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	40
Port Canning Co. Ld.	8,000	000	1,000	R 9	362½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	60
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	109
Soundy & Co. Ld	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	...	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,285
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	28
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	D		160
[illegible] Oil Mills Co. Ld.	1,250		All	–	90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WELCHMAN—August 4, at 84, Jermyn Street, London. May, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel A Welchman, aged 17 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BRODIE—August 6, at Satara, Blanche, infant daughter of Surgeon J. F. Brodie, M.D., Medical Staff, aged, 18 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MEIN—August 3, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain A L Mein, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MITCHELL—August 5, at Egmore, the wife of Mr Albert J Mitchell, Madras Salt and Abkari Department, of a son.

SCULLY—August 5, at 9, Middleton Row, the wife of Surgeon-Major J Scully, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SUTHERLAND—LESLIE—August 1, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev A G Roberts, Chaplain, John Campbell Sutherland, Bengal Staff Corps, 17th Bengal Infantry, second son of the late Dr John Sutherland, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Army, to Beatrice, second daughter of C S Leslie, Esq., Army Commissariat Department.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1888.

THE Great Duke of Wellington, so runs the story, was once called out to acknowledge the acclamations of a crowd assembled in front of Apsley House. He complied by appearing on his balcony, and then pointing to the iron shutters which he had had attached to his windows since the previous occasion on which he had been the object of popular attention. Besides the immediate moral which the Duke impressed on the fickle crowd, we may deduce from the anecdote a second precept, namely, that those who pose as public characters should protect the glass about their houses, and more especially when their efforts for the common weal involve an attack on their neighbours' windows. One of their contemporaries has not yet laid this to heart. For some time past it has been pelting round pretty freely from a platform of reticence and journalistic flabbiness on matters *sub judice*, but has seemingly forgotten that its own windows are not protected against the missiles that may be returned at them. Its readers may well be astonished at the change of tone from its indignant vindications of journalistic silence in the matter of the Deccan Mines, to the recent comments to which it has treated them on the inquiry now in progress at Poona. We may plainly state that had the latter not appeared in editorial columns they would infallibly have been attributed by the public to the pen of an interested advocate, and have been relegated accordingly to the same level as the special pleadings appearing amongst the correspondence of our Allahabad contemporary, under a *nom de plume* which to Bombay readers whose memories carry them back a decade or so, will recall pleasant recollections of light critiques and cheery trifling with the outskirts of local politics. But comments by a correspondent, mere reflections as they are of an avowed personality, need not concern us much. Inference and innuendo in default of facts, slurs cast on the good faith of the men answerable for the impartiality of a serious investigation, *ex-parte* explanations adapted to raise false issues or to excite factitious sympathy with the still untried respondent, all these may be attributable to ignorance or personal motives, such as friendship (albeit misguided), interest, or the vanity which takes the form of denigrating from behind safe cover the men whose position ensures them against more open attack. "Romany" is always harmless if not particularly amusing or instructive, but the gypsy in the Lavengro's seat of justice is out of place, and is apt to view the game laws and other paths by which freedom broadens down with prejudice if not hostility. Still worse is it when the editorial Gorgio enters the camp of Romany. From a leading article which goes beyond its facts conclusions are drawn very different from those possibly which the article intended to justify, but which are likely to mislead the reader and foster opinions prejudicial to the real merits of the question in issue.

There was no excuse for so unusual a course in a case like the present one. The delay in getting the charge tried is undoubtedly much to be regretted, but not more so than the necessity under which the Government lay for bringing a criminal charge at all. This was made clear enough at the time of adjournment, and the position was accepted by the trying magistrate. The hints at illegality or straining of the law in the procedure have no more foundation than those which accompanied them on the occasion we refer to, regarding the manufacture of evidence by the police. To a layman, (adopting the phraseology of our contemporary,) it would, on the contrary, appear that the delay is to be construed favourably to the party accused, as it is to be presumed that the evidence brought against him is being discussed by men more competent to decide of its weight than the policeman who has, (again quoting our contemporary,) exercised on it his *modus operandi*. In any case, we may reasonably assume that with men of the character of the Governor and his three Councillors, full and impartial consideration will be given to the statements of both those who make and those who are affected by the charges, and that the purity of the administration, which alone is in issue, will be vindicated. The ability and past achievements of Mr. Crawford, which have been drawn across the trail, are no more in issue than those of Haussmann or Cheops, and it is only fair to give the local Government credit for discretion enough not to suspend one of their highest subordinates without an honest belief that there are *prima facie* grounds for so strong a measure. It is not probable that those who are responsible for the conduct of this difficult and disagreeable procedure will let much time elapse before they take the public, as far as may be, into their confidence. It is by no idle curiosity that the public is actuated, but there is a strong desire to see the Government publicly show by unmistakeable action that it deals out evenhanded justice to its officials, refusing a hearing to neither high nor low, European nor Indian, *coute que coute*. And this desire is being strangely misrepresented in an indiscreet attempt to pose in defence of principles and interests that no one, least of all the Government, desires to assail.

ONE of the subjects set down for consideration at the Railway Conference at Simla next month—the application of the clearing house principle to through traffic in India—will probably, as we suggested the other day, meet with only an academic discussion, and public interest in it is discounted by the fact that it would be difficult to show that the public, as apart from the companies, are greatly concerned with the mechanism of through traffic, so long as the traffic itself is cheap, expeditious, and convenient. The companies themselves are, at present, much more interested in the matter than their customers. They give the public, to some extent, the advantage of through rates, both for passenger transit and for goods, and they collect what is due to them one from the other in a fashion which, though primitive, would work well enough in a lowly organized railway service. A terminal station, for example, collects a freight, deducts its own proportion from it, and credits the other lines with the balance, each of these in turn doing the same thing, so that in the end the claims of the three, four, or five lines along which the goods have gone are adjusted. The process is simple, but its very simplicity would militate against its working under a regime in which the inter-railway transactions were numerous, intricate, and varied, and the time may be expected to arrive when it will be as insufficient for the through railway business of India as it was for the through railway business of England before the clearing house principle was borrowed by well known railway authorities from banking experience in 1843. For the creators of the Railway Clearing House, amongst whom the most prominent were Robert Stephenson, the late Mr. George Carr Glyn, its first chairman, and Mr. Kenneth Morrison, a retired Indian planter, who became the first secretary of the Committee, made no claim to originality, and *mutatis mutandis* they based the institution in Euston Square upon much the same lines as the Bankers' Clearing House in King William Street. The perfection of the arrangements by which the latter establishment brings into focus, with the aid of the London agency system, the banking arrangements of the Kingdom, might well impress a man like Mr. Glyn, who was not only a banker but a railway director. The operations of the Bankers' Clearing House had not then reached such proportions as they have since attained, for the daily transactions are now believed to be on the average in excess of twenty millions sterling, but they were large enough nearly half a century ago to impress railway managers with the belief that here was the system on which the interchangeable traffic of the companies might be adjusted. Country bankers, instead of as formerly daily remitting cheques to the other banks upon which they were drawn, sent them to their London agents for presentation through the clearing house—and the newer procedure seemed quite as applicable to the transactions of one railway with another as to those of one bank with another. The Railway Clearing House remained for the first seven years of its existence, as the Bankers' Clearing House has been all along, "a private and voluntary association, unchartered, and in fact unknown to the law." But in 1850 the Committee obtained an Act of Parliament, the chief purpose of which was to enable them to sue or be sued in a corporate capacity. The preamble of the Act recited the fact that clearing arrangements had been for some time past in operation, and that they had already been productive of great convenience to the public, and of a considerable saving of expense in the transmission of passengers and goods, but that considerable difficulty had been experienced in carrying into effect the objects of the clearing house in consequence of the Committee having no power to prosecute or to defend suits. This power the Committee have had for nearly forty years, and they have exercised it, as they have exercised the rest of their powers, to the public advantage. About eighty railways in Great Britain and Ireland, from the smallest to the largest, are parties to the arrangement, and the Railway Clearing House works on the whole as smoothly as the Bankers'. It is a self-governing institution, resting upon a representative basis, with rules of its own and classifications of rates which provide as closely as can be for the widest variety of claim and circumstance. Each company that is a party to the system is, according to the Act, represented by one delegate on a committee which meets quarterly, and has full power to deal with the regulations. Besides this supreme body there are subsidiary committees—one a committee of goods managers ; another a committee for arbitrating on claims in dispute between the companies ; another a committee of superintendents to whom is referred questions relating to through coaching traffic. The expenses of management are met by contributions from each of the companies in proportion mainly to the time spent upon the accounts of the respective companies concerned in through transactions, a minimum gross charge of £20 per annum being fixed to meet the case of the smaller railways. For the more important question of the division of receipts the rules of the clearing house make ample provision. An ordinary through passenger fare is taken to be the sum of the local fares, and in the division of receipts each company takes its full local fare. This is the simplest case of all, and the rule which is provided for it is simplicity itself. When, however, special rates are introduced, the division of a fare is according to mileage. This rule will work equitably where there is no marked variation in the rates of different lines ; but it might not work so well where rates vary, and the company on whose line higher rates prevail than on its neighbours' might get less than its due. Goods receipts also are divided by mileage. One function which the Clearing House Committee seem to have performed with a success to which the companies individually have never attained is that of giving a uniform classification to goods, this being one of the chief purposes of the periodical conferences of goods managers. By a system of "minimum mileages" the Clearing House Concordat makes allowance for the disproportionately heavy cost of construction and service on the Metropolitan lines and elsewhere. On some the minimum mileage for through traffic *via* London is fixed at fifteen miles ; on others ten, and so on. Prompt and regular division of receipts is one of the chief objects of the system. Through passenger tickets, with abstracts of the traffic, are sent to the clearing house monthly. A debtor and creditor account is sent monthly, and payments on account of the balances are made as soon as sufficient money is paid into the bank, and each creditor company receives a rateable share of the whole amount paid in according to the amount standing to its credit. The balance in hand is, however, usually sufficient to meet all claims, the charge of seven per cent. which is imposed upon outstanding liabilities to the fund being a strong incentive to prompt settlement. It is a practical question, to which outsiders would not attempt to furnish an answer, whether the through traffic of the Indian railways has developed sufficiently to require the elaborate mechanism of the clearing house to adjust it. The public so far have not complained—at all events loudly enough to make their voices heard at Simla next month—of deficiencies which can be supplied only by taking leaves from the book of the great institution in Euston Square. But it may be well that the Conference should give its attention to the subject in connection with some more specific proposals that will be brought forward in connection with the question of through rates.

THE Government of Bombay recently issued a resolution mildly reprimanding certain District Judges for arrears of judicial work in their Courts. The Judges of the Bombay High Court have taken exception to the resolution, and have replied that the Government have failed to do justice to the District Judges. They say that the duty of supervising the work of the subordinate Courts in the Presidency devolves on the High Court, which calls for monthly returns of suits, appeals, miscellaneous matters disposed of by the Civil Courts in each district, and also detailed explanations every half year of such suits and appeals as have not been disposed of within a certain period. These reports, the learned Judges inform the Government, are carefully examined, and prompt notice is taken of any apparent idleness or undue delay. They further declare that it is scarcely possible for the Government, upon such materials as are understood to be supplied to it, to exercise so complete and thorough a supervision as has been exercised by the High Court. But even if a thoroughly efficient supervision were possible, the opinion is expressed that to subject the District Judges to the control of two independent authorities can only lead to serious inconvenience and confusion. Their Lordships suggest that if at any future time the Government should be of opinion that a District Judge is deserving of reproof for apparent idleness or neglect of duty, it would be more in accordance with precedent, as well as more respectful to the Court, if his Excellency in Council would refer the matter to them before publishing any resolution of censure.

AN association is being organized in England by Mr. Caine, Mr. Samuel Smith, and other Members of Parliament, with the object of influencing and informing public opinion in England upon the working of the liquor laws in India, and of setting on foot agencies in the chief Indian cities for disseminating temperance principles, and checking the facilities for the sale of intoxicating liquor in this country. The associations in India will be unsectarian, and open to all communities.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI has been definitely chosen as the Liberal candidate for Central Finsbury. At the General Election the Conservative candidate won the seat by a majority of only five votes on a total poll of 4,485.

THE *Deccan Times*, in commenting upon the telegrams purporting to give the substance of the report of the Deccan Mines Committee, says it must be remembered "that Reuter has wretchedly served us throughout the enquiry into this affair, and only for the independent enterprise of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Pioneer*, public opinion in India would have been wholly misled in the matter."

WITH General Sir James Brind, remarks an Allahabad paper, passes away another veteran of the Indian Service. Entering the Bengal Artillery in 1827 he saw his first active service with Sir Sydney Cotton's force against the Momunds in 1834. During the Mutiny he commanded the foot artillery at Delhi, served in Rohilcund with Lord Clyde's force and at the capture of Bareilly, and fought with distinction in Oudh, receiving the thanks of the Governor-General and being repeatedly mentioned in despatches.

SURGEON-GENERAL (now SIR WILLIAM) MOORE, just before his retirement from Bombay, says the *Bombay Educational Record*, compiled a simple pamphlet of instructions showing what immediate steps should be taken in cases of wounding, poisoning, drowning, and other accidents in cases where skilled medical advice is not available. Government have now ordered the pamphlet to be translated into all the Vernacular languages of the Presidency, and to be gratuitously circulated amongst the police and in rural villages. The pamphlet should obviously be added to all school libraries. The price will be very low.

THE *Deccan Times* says :—"The incident of the Gulburga Mills is at last settled to the satisfaction of both parties. Satisfied that such a decision would best conduce to the interests of the shareholders to safeguard which was the only aim of Government, His Excellency the Minister has agreed to continue the concession to the new Company which is to be registered as a limited Company, Messrs. Sabapathy and Co., merely expressing their regret for the want of consideration shown to the Government in not giving notice in time to admit of the matter receiving that consideration which its importance deserved. We believe that the very partial manner in which the case was first represented to the responsible officer is alone to blame for the injudicious development which the case assumed."

SOMETHING like a scare has arisen on account of the supposed defenceless state of Darjiling. The idea is that the Tibetans can get through a pass unknown to our soldiers, and that some design of the kind is on foot. Then we are told that there are 400 Tibetans in and about the station, who might readily take fire at the merest rumour that anything had gone wrong at the front. Finally, it is alleged that a telegram from Gnatong was received at the Bank, telling those in charge to keep a sharp look out. Upon this subject a Calcutta paper remarks : "It is wonderful to what dimensions and idle surmise has grown—a surmise born of a casual conversation three months ago. There is really not the smallest foundation for this scare. The Tibetans have many a man, and many a gun, and many a weary mile between them and Darjiling. As for the riff-raff of the bazaar, the local police may be trusted to keep it in order."

LETTERS from Singapore state that Captain May, of her Majesty's ship Imperieuse, after leaving Mauritius, opened the sealed orders with which he was intrusted by the Admiralty, and found that he was authorized to annex a small island known as Christmas Island, lat. 11 S., long 106 E. The British flag was accordingly hoisted about 11 o'clock on the morning of June 6. A board announcing the fact was afterwards nailed against a tree, and a tin case containing documents was also deposited. The island contains valuable guano, but the anchorage is bad, as there are 50 fathoms of water close in shore.

ON the arrival of the 500 Ghurkhas sent to reinforce Colonel Graham at Gnatong it is expected that the augmented force will endeavour to clear this side of the passes of the enemy, though there is understood to be no intention of advancing into the Tibetans' territory. The whole idea is believed to be simply that of freeing Sikkim territory from the Tibetans' forces, who have now advanced four to five miles inside the border. The policy of Government would thus appear to have undergone no change.

THE Christmas Island, which has just been annexed to the British Empire, is the second island of that name which has recently been added to our Colonial possessions. The first is a mere speck in the centre of the Pacific on the route likely to be followed by the new cable from Vancouver to Australia. The newly annexed island is also very small, only a few miles in circumference, and lies about 200 miles south-west of Java. It is one of the most curious islands in the world. It rises to a height of over 1,100 feet above the sea, and is covered with coral to its summit, the only instance of the kind that is known. The coral is honeycombed throughout, eaten into great caves by the sea—the coast, except at one spot, consisting of cliffs in some places 150 feet high. Similar cliffs are a marked feature all over the island up to its very summit. It is densely covered with vegetation of the most tangled and tropical character. Huge crabs with great protruding eyes crawl about in thousands during the day, their place being taken by myriads of rats at night. There is really no harbour—nothing but a small and dangerous cave on the north-west coast of the island. Nor is there any water, as whatever rain falls percolates at once through the porous coral. One other curious point is that the coral overlies a core of volcanic rocks. It is difficult to know what object the Government had in annexing this island, which is practically useless from a commercial point of view, although it is reported that guano deposits are found in the island, and that coconut trees exist in great profusion. But in any case, we have obtained possession of a natural curiosity of the greatest interest to naturalists.

TELEGRAMS.

MEETING OF THE DECCAN MINES COMPANY.

EXCITING SCENE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 8.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Deccan Mines Company an adjournment was voted by a majority of forty-four to five. Mr. Batten, the Chairman, decided that there should be an immediate poll on the question.

A startling scene then occurred, the majority shouting "Shame," "thieves," "swindlers!" and then leaving the room.

When the poll took place Sir Julian Goldsmid challenged the Board to countenance Mr. Watson's conduct in seeking proxies, which he holds representing 25,798 shares.

Mr. Watson opposed the adjournment, and offered to meet a committee of the shareholders.

The *Daily News* recommends a withdrawa, of the proxies held by Mr. Watson.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 8.

Mr. G. H. M. Batten presided on Tuesday at a stormy meeting of the shareholders of the Hyderabad Deccan Company, and moved the adoption of the report.

Several shareholders objected to the adoption of the report till the Committee's report is published, and carried an amendment adjourning the meeting till October 15.

A poll was then demanded, and the chairman proposed to take it immediately.

The shareholders excitedly protested, and it was ultimately decided to take the poll on Monday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION BILL.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

In the House of Commons there was a protracted debate on the Report of the Committee on the Special Commission Bill.

Amendments proposed by Mr. Mathews, the Home Secretary, empowering the arrest of persons failing to answer summons and punishing them for being guilty of contempt of court, have been adopted.

Numerous amendments were afterwards brought forward by Irish members, but they were rejected.

THE STRIKE IN FRANCE.

AMIENS, AUG. 7.

Ferment continues here.

The police and military are patrolling the streets. They have succeeded in dispersing the crowds.

PARIS, AUG. 7.

Conflicts between the men on strike and the police have occurred here to-day.

SPECIAL LEAVE TO OFFICERS OF THE BURMA FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 8.

The three months' special leave granted to officers in the original Burma Field Force is likely to be extended to all who have served there since the force was reorganised.

H. E. LORD DUFFERIN.

His Excellency the Viceroy has abandoned the idea of visiting Kashmir. His Excellency, after leaving Simla in November, will probably make a very short tour in Northern Bengal, but beyond this nothing is contemplated.

POLICE TORTURE IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 8.

At the Alipore Sessions to-day Jemadar Dutta Dayal was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a constable to one year's, for causing hurt to an accused to extort confession.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 8.

The Hon. Mr. Master has had a relapse. His state of condition gives cause for great anxiety.

To-day Messrs. P. Orr and Sons' cash-keeper, who had embezzled about Rs. 10,000, was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames, with the English mails of the 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here on the 3rd instant.

SUEZ, AUG. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Parramatta arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here on the morning of the 5th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, on the evening of the 5th instant.

COLOMBO, AUG. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan, from China, left here for Bombay, at 9 p.m., yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-0
8¼ "	6-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. do.	69⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.	106
Bar Silver	41 15-16

TEEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes at Mozambique on the morning of the 10th inst.

Mauritius mail closes at Aden at noon on the 11th inst.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within Indian frontier.

THE SUPERVISION OF THE BHUNDARWADA WORKS.

ON the 14th September, 1878, Mr. C. B. Braham, then acting Executive Engineer, wrote as follows to the Municipal Commissioner :—

The estimate for the reservoir and filter beds on the hill amounts to about six lakhs of rupees, and I think as the work will have to be rigorously prosecuted to be completed in two years that it will be necessary to appoint an engineer on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem, whose duty will be to superintend this work especially, and who will be required to be resident on the hill, and to watch carefully the construction of the walls, arches, &c., there, which will require to be of the very best workmanship. I shall also require a surveyor, draftsman and foreman inspector of works. A person to combine these duties cannot be obtained under Rs. 250 per mensem. He will be required to be always on the work to superintend its construction. At present I require his services for the preparation of the contract, drawings, estimates and specifications, as it is essential to obtain tenders for the construction of the works as soon as possible. I require the services of the Resident Engineer also for the same purpose. For an office establishment I shall require an accountant on Rs. 150 per mensem, and one clerk on Rs. 60 per mensem. These will not be wanted until the works are started.

The present establishment I want is therefore—

	Rs.	
Resident Engineer	600	per mensem.
Surveyor and draughtsman	250	"
Total ...	850	per mensem.

The establishment I want when the works are commenced by the contract is—

	Rs.	
Resident Engineer	600	per mensem
Surveyor or draughtsman and inspector of works	250	"
Accountant	150	"
Clerk	60	
Total	1060	per mensem

or 2½ per cent. on the cost of the work.

On the 20th December, 1879, the Works Committee resolved that the Town Council be recommended to sanction the following establishment for the Bhundarwada Reservoir Works :—

1. Engineer, the Deputy Executive Engineer—without any additional salary.
1. Inspector and surveyor, Rs. 200 per mensem.

There was not one word of explanation as to the reasons for disregarding the request for an assistant engineer, who was needed "to superintend this work especially, and will be required to be resident on the hill and to watch carefully the construction of the walls, arches, &c., there, which will require to be of the very best workmanship." The subordinate staff was cut down in number and pay with a similar stroke of the pen, no reason being assigned. This was done in the face of the letter of the Municipal Commissioner of the 16th December, 1879, stating that the abolition of the appointment of manager of the Executive Engineer's office had thrown upon Mr. Braham office routine which seriously interfered with his outdoor duties. Had it been the deliberate intention of the Works Committee to prevent the proper supervision of the Bhunderwada Works the step taken could not have been better calculated to ensure that result.

One thing is certain, that the walls of the Bhundarwada Reservoir have leaked from the very beginning. Their defective condition is now attributed reasonably enough to defective supervision while the work was in progress. The leakage is so considerable that if the level of the water be not kept low neighbouring properties are in danger of being swamped.

The cost of making good the results of the perverse and short sighted refusal in 1879 to sanction the necessary staff for the supervision of the works is estimated at Rs. 2,41,000. How truly was it said ten years ago by the most competent members of the Corporation that the false economy then sought would prove an ultimate loss, and that the amount spent on early and competent supervision would be the best economy in the long run?

NOTES FROM KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, AUG. 6.

SINCE I last wrote we have had a few sharp showers of rain. Altogether up to date about 14 inches have fallen. Our average rainfall is only 24 or 25 inches. The weather is somewhat cloudy, and more rain is expected. Rain is very scanty all over Kathiawar, and fears of a dearth are entertained.

Mr. Maganlal, the Dewan of Jamnagar, has withdrawn his resignation. It is not understood why he had resigned. In November his Excellency the Governor is to come here, when many important changes and improvements are expected.

The Agency Police have at last succeeded in tracing the robbers who attacked and looted, on 19th June last, a dak passenger shigram and a few carts on the highway between Nowanagar and Rajkote, in the limits of Niara, a village under the Lodhika Talukdar. A portion of the stolen property has also been recovered. The accused are under trial at present. Nearly a fortnight after this the same eleven persons had assembled to attack the village of Chotda, under Jasdan, but two of them were arrested, and the rest decamped. The Agency Police, acting on information received, arrested six more, two of whom were armed with a gun each, and they possessed a quantity of ammunition. Three more have also been arrested on suspicion. These latter were found in the band of the above dacoits, and two of them had guns in their possession. The six have been identified, and inquiry is going on.

Mr. Mackay, the Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar, has put his men on a thoroughly efficient footing, and it is really creditable to him that in addition to managing a vast area under him, he should be able to help States in tracing dacoits in their territories. I am perfectly sure that unless the Arms Act is introduced and brought into force in Kathiawar crimes will never cease.

Mr. Brooks, the painter, who has arrived from England, has executed a nice portrait of Mr. Turkhad, the Vice-Principal of the Rajkumar College. The cost of the portrait will be defrayed by certain States, and it will be placed in the College hall.

The Chief of Jasdan has promised to provide a clock for the College tower at the cost of Rs. 1,500.

The Thakore Saheb of Morvi has promised to defray the cost of a swimming bath to be attached to the College.

Mr. Sorabji, who secured the assassin, Kalekhan, will be rewarded with a sword, valued at Rs. 100. Mr. Sorabji seems to deserve more, for had the murderer not been arrested, Heaven knows how many valuable lives would have been lost.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE return of rainfall on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, as reegistered at 6 a.m., on the 5th and 6th instant as follows :—

	Ghadechi.		Songad.		Dhola.		Chuda.		Chital.		Jetpur.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously reported	4	17	4	59	5	48	8	8	6	30	5	79
Rainfall on 5th instant	0	47	0	10	...		..		..		0	13
Rainfall on 6th instant	...		...		...		...		0	5	0	4
Total up to date ..	4	61	4	69	5	48	8	8	6	35	5	96

AN unseemly display of popular sentiment was witnessed at Penzance Cemetery on Sunday. Thomas Oates, who had only been married twelve months, drowned himself on the 17th ult. by throwing himself into the deepest part of Penzance Harbour with 1½ cwt. of old iron round his neck, to which it was secured by a piece of his mother-in-law's clothes-line. The deceased, his wife, and one child lived with the wife's mother, and popular opinion attributed the suicide to an unhappy home. Two thousand persons attended the funeral. Until Prebendary Hedgeland moved from the grave there was nothing more indecorous than loud talking and laughing. When the prebendary left the mob tried to hustle the young widow and her mother into the grave. Failing this, they stripped the young woman of her widow's dress, bonnet, gloves, and wedding ring. A policeman got her into the sexton's house, and he and three volunteer preservers of the peace saw her safely home. They were followed by a jeering and shouting crowd, the worst offenders among whom were women.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday there were present :—Mr. R. N. Khote, C.I.E., Colonel Merewether, Major H. O. Selby, Drs. Waters and Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, R. M. Sayani, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, and Muncherjee N. Banaji. In the absence of Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, Mr. Khote was invited to occupy the chair.

WHAT IS A PRIVATE LANE ?

The Town Council had before it a petition from residents of Banam Hall Lane, asking that the lane might be declared a public one. The Corporation had referred the matter for report to the Municipal Commissioner. He reported that an attempt was made in 1885 to improve that lane by notice under section 159 of the Acts. But on the matter being taken to court by a resident of the land who objected to pay her share of the necessary expense, Mr. Cooper decided against the right of the Municipality to recover the expenses from the house-owners there, or to force them to improve the lane, on the ground that the lane was a private one, and that as the public had not possessed a right of way for twenty years over it, the lane did not come under the definition of a "street," and, therefore, the Municipality had no legal power to take any action in the matter. As the lane had an average width of 16 feet, and in one place only 9 feet 6 inches, he was unable to declare it a public street, section 161 requiring the minimum width of a public street to be 24 feet. The Commissioner added that the state of the lane was entirely brought about by the action of the owners of houses fronting the lane in resisting the attempt of the Municipality to improve it. As soon as they were willing to pay the sums necessary the improvements could be effected. But in face of the magistrate's decision that the lane was private no further action could be taken by the Municipality without the concurrence of the owners, nor could any expenditure of the public money be allowed on the improvement of what was declared to be private property.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said the street was, to all intents and purposes, a public one, and all the house-owners there were willing to give it over to the Municipality. They paid all their rates and taxes, and he did not see why the Municipality should not take over charge of it.

The Chairman : But the law is against us.

Dr. Cowasji replied that he would be sorry if that were the case.

Dr. Waters moved that the matter be referred back to the Municipal Commissioner for further consideration and report as to whether, if the lane was put in proper order, and levelled, channelled, and sewered, it would not be advantageous to take over the lane, under the Act, as a public street.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*

THE BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR.

The following letter written by Major Selby on the question of the condition of the John Hay Grant (Bhanderwada) Reservoir was submitted to the meeting :—

To the Secretary to the Town Council.

Sir,—As I shall be absent from Bombay on duty when the subject of the Bhandarwada Reservoir comes up for discussion, I desire to submit the following remarks to my colleagues of the Council, with reference to the whole subject, and more especially with regard to the report of the Deputy Executive Engineer in charge, Water Works (No. 2300, dated 31st July, 1888). My letter, dated 24th July, 1888, was, of course, addressed to the Council; but I am glad that it has elicited so prompt a response, more especially, as this second report by the Deputy Executive Engineer clears up several important points. I think it may now be fairly said that the following points have been established :—

2. With regard to the original design—

That it was faulty—Firstly, in that the money spent on the puddle wall was simply thrown away, the Deputy Executive Engineer holding that it is not of the least use. I should like to know how much it cost? Secondly, that the floor was too thin. The Deputy Executive Engineer would himself have used better materials, and would have increased the thickness 33 per cent. I presume that the plan and estimate were recommended to the Town Council by the executive?

3. With regard to the work as executed—

(*a.*) That the walls fail in the most important element of water-tightness (para. 2 of Deputy Executive Engineer's No. 2,300). Nor does it console me much to know that they might be described as good for some purpose for which they were *not* designed, if it be admitted, as apparently it is, that they are not efficient for that for which they were. (*b.*) That the contractors were permitted to put in bad work and leave it in. (*c.*) That the engineers did not recommend the taking of the contract out of the contractors' hands. (*d.*) That the Municipal Commissioner did not see and insist that proper supervision was maintained by the Engineering Department. (*e.*) That the Corporation sanctioned what they were asked to sanction. (*f.*) That the tender was recommended to the Town Council for acceptance. When the question goes to the Corporation, the Council should, I think, quote the resolution passed by them in authorizing the acceptance of the tender.

4. The following questions are still in doubt, and should I think, be cleared up :—(*a.*) Did the Council materially hamper the Executive in the matter of supervising staff? (*b.*) Did the Municipal Commissioner protest, and did he forward Mr. Walton's protest, which the Deputy Executive Engineer says was couched "in very strong terms?" (*c.*) The Deputy Executive Engineer in para. 3 of his second report seems to think that only items 2 and perhaps 3, enumerated in para. 4 of the Municipal Commissioner's letter No. 6,408, dated 14th July, 1888, are of main importance. Is this correct? The Council might, I think, with advantage ask the Deputy Executive Engineer his reasons for thinking that the partition walls are not a fair sample of the walls in the larger basin. The question is important, for he admits that if they be fair samples the whole of the "walls are built in a most inferior manner."

5. There are two other issues raised, about which I desire to say a few words. The first is responsibility. It is, of course, for the Corporation to decide in the case of the superior officers and, as I have already said, I think that the exquisite absurdity of the law will practically prevent them holding anybody responsible. As far as regards the contractors, I cannot agree with the views of the Deputy Executive Engineer. It seems to me that a contractor's responsibility is limited by the terms of his contract. These generally bind him to do certain works agreeably to the specification and *to the satisfaction of the Engineers**, and I presume that the contract was of this nature in the present case; the remedies in the hands of the latter being the power to make him pull down bad work, to do his work for him and at his expense, to terminate the contract, and to forfeit his deposit. If his work be finally passed and he be paid, it appears to me that that removes all responsibility from him; nor do I think that either Government or any Corporate body would admit that a work being let to a contractor in any way relieved the engineers in charge from the duty of seeing that it was done to their satisfaction. I feel sure that all engineers will agree with me in thinking that in India contractors do require very careful supervision—indeed, this is the justification for having a supervising establishment.

6. The other question is, whether it be fair to describe the state of the Bhandarwada Reservoir as a "grave" failure. I am sorry to say I think it is fair. What are the facts of the case? Here are works costing only Rs. 6,14,166, which within four years of their completion require remedial measures costing Rs. 2,41,000; a storage basin intended to hold 30ft. of water, but which leaks so much that it has been desirable in practice only to put 25¼ft. of water into it. The Deputy Executive Engineer himself says in para. 2 of his letter No. 1852, dated 10th July, that he found in 1886, "that there was heavy leakage when the different basins were full, and that this leakage could only be effectually dealt with by the expenditure of a large sum of "money." I cannot but think that these facts do constitute a grave failure of the work to perform those duties that it was designed to fulfil.

7. In conclusion, I am quite willing, when proper plans and detailed estimates properly allocated are forthcoming, to join in recommending the Corporation to sanction the proposed works, if the Executive Officers still think they are worth the money; but I cannot help thinking that the state of things disclosed is not altogether a credit to the Municipal Commissioner and the subordinate executive officers, though I doubt if these latter can be held responsible, having regard to the very definite words of section 42 of the Acts of 1872 and 1878.—I am, &c.,

H. O. SELBY.

Aug. 2.

* Note.—I presume that the contractors' work was measured up and paid for from time to time, and that when this was done the payment was supported by a certificate that the work had so far been satisfactorily performed. Such a certificate I have seen on some at least of the Municipal vouchers.

In connection with this subject, the Commissioner had written a letter, asking the members to visit both the Bhandarwada and the Malabar Hill reservoirs, and inspect the interior of the basins when empty.

Major Selby's letter was recorded by the Council, who will discuss it at the next meeting.

The Council then adjourned.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Society took place on Monday last, 6th inst., and was largely attended. Dr. D MacDonald presided.

The following new members were elected :—Captain W. St. John Richardson, Mr. W. S. Owen, Khan Saheb Manockjee Dhanji, Mr. G. K. Betham, Mr. Goverdhundass Khatao Mackunjee, Lieut. R. H. Light, Dr. E. H. Brown, Dr. Monks, Mr. G. A. Kittredge, and Dr. Barry.

The honorary secretary, Mr. H. M. Phipson, then acknowledged the following contributions to the Society's collection :—

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING JULY.

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Snake (alive)	Bungarus arcuatus	Dr da Gama
Several rare Birds' Nests from the North Cachar Hills	Palm-Roof Swift, Grey-headed Broad-bill, Little Spider-Hunter, Mrs Goulds' Honey Sucker, Scarlet-backed Flower Pecker, Golden-headed Babbler and Rofous-bellied Bulbul.	Mr E C S Baker, through Lieut H E Barnes
2 Snakes	Chersydrus granulatus and Cerberus ryhuchops	Mr W S Hexton
Coral	From Red Sea.	Dr E Littlewood
A Piece of Bark Cloth	....	Mrs Ashdown
1 Scaly Ant Eater.	Manis pentadactyla	Mr Fred Wright
1 Panther Cub (alive)	Felis pardus	do.
1 Mongoose (alive)	Herpestes griseus	Mr R H Light
1 Chameleon (alive)	Chameleo vulgaris	Mrs Aston
1 Cobra (alive)	Naga tripudians	Major Bissett
1 Sea Snake (alive)	Enhydrina Bengalensis.	Mr H J Hemming
2 Young Porcupines (alive)	Hystrix leucura	Mr H Barrett
1 Black Sloth Bear (alive)	Ursus labiatus	Lieut F Sapte
1 Cobra (alive)	Naga tripudians	Mr G Carstensen
1 Chameleon	Chameleo vulgaris	Dr E H Brown
3 Guinea Pigs (alive)	Cavia cobaya	Mr H A Coggan
1 Sun Bear (alive)	Ursus Malayanus from Borneo.	Sig G Ceccarelli, through Mr F Bozzoni
1 pair Red Jungle Fowl	Gallus ferrugineus.	Mr W S Price
Nest and Eggs	Black-capped blackbird, White-winged Ground Thrush, and Blue-breasted Water Rail.	Mr H M Hewett
1 Snake	Tropidonotus punctatus.	Mr Lennane

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Birds of British-Burma (Oates), from Captain Shopland.

The International Scientists' Directory, from Dr. Dymock.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, in Exchange.

Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LVII. Part II., Nos. 1, 2, in Exchange.

Verhandhingen der Zoologisch Botanischen.

Gersellshaft in Wien XXXVIII. Band. Quartal I. II.

Miss La Touche exhibited a fine specimen of the Hunting Leopard (Felis jubata) or *Chita*, which she had reared from a cub. The animal, which was perfectly tame, was much admired by all present. Mr. E. L. Barton also exhibited two tigers' heads, mounted by him for members of the Society since last meeting.

THE PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

The honorary secretary, Mr. H. M. Phipson, stated that since last meeting of the Society no reply had been received from Government as to the site asked for, and that the committee was, therefore, not yet in a position to lay before the members for their approval any definite proposals with regard to the contemplated Zoological Garden. With a view, however, to test the popularity of the scheme, a list had been started in the local newspapers of persons, who would be willing to support the project by becoming life-members of the Society on payment of Rs. 150, on the understanding that they would be relieved of all further payments, and be entitled to a free entrance to the Garden to themselves and two friends. The *Times of India* had most generously headed the list with a subscription of Rs. 500, and the amount had in less than one month risen to Rs. 51,150. (Cheers.) T. E. Lord and Lady Reay had added their names to the list as well as their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, H. H. the Rao of Cutch, Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, and another well-known Parsee gentleman had promised Rs. 1,000 each, and it was proposed that donors of such amounts should be elected patrons of the Society with all the privileges of life-members, and also that cages built with the money should be named after the donors.

The honorary secretary further stated that no reply had been received from the Municipal Commissioner to the proposals made by the committee, but that the subject had been discussed at several meetings of the Town Council and Corporation. In the opinion of the committee the site asked for *was the only one in Bombay on which a popular and successful Zoological Garden and Aquarium could be made.* The land had for many years been partially occupied by cattle-keepers, and was at present in a most insanitary condition. A Zoological Garden, if properly laid out and well kept, could not possibly be a source of annoyance to any one. In support of this assertion the honorary secretary drew the attention of those present to the largest collection of wild animals in the world that belonged to the Zoological Society of London, which may now be said to be in the heart of the Metropolis. No complaints had ever been made of any annoyance arising from the London Zoological Garden, and the best evidence of this was the fact that the houses on the north and north-east of Regent's Park, facing the Menagerie, command very high rents. Promises of specimens had been received from all parts of the country, and the committee were confident that if the desired site were obtained, one of the most picturesque gardens in the world could be made thereon, which would be a credit to Bombay, and furnish the inhabitants with a constant source of amusement and instruction. (Applause.)

Mr. Reginald Gilbert then read the following most interesting paper :—

NOTES ON SAMBHUR AND SAMBHUR STALKING.

My experience of the sambhur are confined to what I have seen of him in the Central Provinces, Central India, and the Bombay Presidency, and to one place in Australia where he has been successfully introduced. I have always shot them whilst stalking, and it is my boast that, although I have often had the opportunity, I never demeaned myself by shooting a sambhur in a drive. The time of the year I have devoted to the sport has been the Christmas vacation, and I have spent seven Christmas holidays stalking in the Satpuras, at and near the Taptee River. The greatest bag I have ever made of sambhur was seven sambhur in six days during Christmas, 1879, and my lowest bag for the same period has been *nil*, working over the same ground and with equal opportunities. On the latter occasion my companion scarcely even missed a day without getting a shot at a good stag, whilst I had but one shot the whole trip, which I missed. You will thus see there is a great element of chance in stalking. In December and January the sambhur are not in the hills, but inhabit the huge jungles which are found in the Satpuras generally within a mile or two of cultivation. In the night they wander sometimes into the cultivation near the jungle or feed on favourite berries in the jungle itself. About 9 a.m. they retire into thick shade more often in nullahs or at the tops of nullahs and remain lying down till about 4 p.m. The jungle being thick and the grass high at this time of the year the sambhur is difficult to see, and if he remains in view for any period the branch of the tree or some high grass may, spoil the sportsman's aim. Sometimes, however, he presents an easy shot. I have occasionally walked quite on to them sleeping in a nullah in the middle of the day. The sambhur then rises hurriedly and makes off as fast as he can go. On the other hand if the sambhur hears one at a distance of 1.0 or 200 yards he rises and takes a good look to see who it is before making his rush.

AN ADVENTURE.

I do not propose to give you a scientific dissertation on the sambhur; but only a few notes of unusual adventures I have had out sambhur stalking taken from my shikar diary, written on the spot and at the time of their occurrence.

On the 30th December, 1884, in the early morning, whilst out with Mr. E. M. Slater, of this Society, we came across a fine stag sambhur on the edge of the Taptee, half eaten by tigers. The ground was soft around, and the marks of a tigress and cubs were only too evident. In fact, they had only left the kill on our coming up, it was certain, because we heard a sambhur belling at a short distance from us, the sure and certain sign of a tiger. Now I must leave the sambhur to speak about this tigress. The Taptee at this spot was very deep and at least 100 yards wide. We found that the tigress had dragged the sambhur up from the river, and the marks were very plain. On our next day asking a native close by who was tending cattle, he told us the tigress had killed on the other side of the river and swam across with the sambhur. We asked why the tigress had done this instead of eating it on the other side of the river, to which he gave a very satisfactory reply, that the bank on the other side was bare and very steep, and in order to hide the kill from vultures, the tigress had to bring the sambhur across the river, the bank being too high and steep for the tiger to drag it up to the thick jungle at the top of the bank. We proceeded as quickly as we could to this in the hope of getting a shot at the tigress. We marched up to within shirty yards of a sambhur hind standing at the top of a broad dry nullah, covered with vegetation from top to bottom. The sambhur continued belling without taking the slightest notice of us and was answered by other sambhur on the other side of the nullah. We took little notice of the sambhur, as we hoped by waiting still we should catch a glimpse of the tigress in the nullah below and get a shot. After anxiously waiting a few minutes, and hearing and seeing nothing of the tigress, we went even nearer to the hind, which made off. On the other side of the nullah, about eighty yards off, was a fine stag sambhur with three or four hinds also belling. We watched this stag for some time determining to fire at him as soon as we were assured the tigress was not in the nullah. We attempted no concealment ourselves, but the sambhur seemed perfectly panic-struck and appeared to look for no danger from our side. After a short time the stag walked slowly down the nullah, and then came up on our side and in our direction. I whispered to my companion the tigress had left the nullah or the sambhur would never have gone in the nullah, and suggested he should now kill the stag. He fired and hit too. Subsequent proceedings, however, will not interest you.

THE LARGEST SAMBHUR ON RECORD.

I hope you will pardon my absence of modesty when I tell you that, so far as I can discover, I have seen and knocked the horn off the biggest sambhur in the world. On the 27th December, 1886, when stalking with Mr. Barton near the Taptee River, a few miles from Asirghur, in the Central Provinces, I put up a monster stag sambhur out of a thick nullah. It ran down the nullah. I was standing on the top. I only saw him for a second or two, and had only time to take a snap-shot at him before he passed round a bend in the nullah. The shell hit his horn from behind and knocked it off, splitting it up as you see. I picked the horn up, and here it is. I never saw that sambhur again; but to the last day of my life I shall never forget him or cease to regret I missed him. The horn you see is broken off just above or in the neighbourhood of the brow antler, and it measures from the broken end to the tip of the longest point along the outside 44½ inches. The horn being broken off above the brow antler I can fairly assume the length of the horn was nearly, if not quite, 50 inches. The top antler of this horn is 22 inches long. This gives the great length to the horn. I have been searching up authorities to find out the biggest horn, on record. I find that in the *Asian* of 1884, specially the number of 26th August, 1884, the subject of the length of sambhur horns is fully discussed. The *Asian* states the largest pair of horns on record, are those known as the Coromanded Coast horns in the Calcutta Museum, and gives an illustration of them. The *Asian* appears to consider the largest to mean the heaviest in weight. The length of the longest beam of these horns is 41½ inches, and the right brow antler 20 inches. The weight of both horns being together 22½ lbs.

A FIGHT BETWEEN STAGS.

A few years since, whilst walking along the jungle overhanging the Taptee River, my attention was attracted by the noise of the clashing together of horns on the other side of the river, some-300 yards off, and getting out my binocular glasses, I watched a fight between two fine stags. I did not get a clear view of the fight because the bushes and high grass so often impeded the view; but I watched them for some time, and the fight continued for several minutes. I went round by a ford and got over to the other side of the river in the hope of getting a shot, but was unsuccessful.

SAMBHUR NEAR BOMBAY.

There used to be sambhur in the island of Salsette. In 1877 I was in at the death of one on the top of the high hill over Vehar Lake, within 18 miles say of where we now are. I regret to say she was a hind, but for my own reputation I must say I had no hand in killing her. I believe she was the last survivor of the race in Salsette as I have never heard of any there since. At Lanowlee, close to the reservoir, I once put up a doe sambhur with its fawn whilst beating the jungle. Alas! two valiant railway men from Lanowlee killed them both next day, and I believe there are none in their neighbourhood now.

ANTIPATHY TO TIGER.

The well-behaved monkey never swears except at a tiger or panther, but the sambhur, who is of a lower order, occasionally swears his swear at something else besides the tiger. There is no doubt the tiger is the sambhur's deadliest foe, and that he frequently affords food for the tiger. I have several times come across the remains of sambhur killed by tigers.

SAMBHUR IN AUSTRALIA.

Sambhur and cheetul have been brought to Australia from India and turned down. I am told that cheetul thrive wild, and have increased at a great pace in Gippsland, Victoria, but I saw none of them and can give no personal information about them. Last year, however, I made the acquaintance of, the sambhur in Victoria, at a station called Ercildown, belonging to Sir Samuel Wilson. I saw about seventy in a large deer park. In the middle of this park there was a hill and the ground was well suited for sambhur. They, however, all seemed dwarfed, and none of the stags had heads of any size worth mentioning. The climate is rather cold in winter for them there, and this may account for it. It was in the month of August, the cold weather there, when I saw them, and at that time the stags had their horns. I saw none in velvet. In the month of August in India, sambhur would be in velvet, of course. As these sambhur increased, they were from time to time turned down wild in the neighbouring hills, and I was told they thrived in a wild state.

BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think that some remarks about the general meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay at the residence of the Nacoda and under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, to consider the question of the National Congress, will be interesting to the Hindus and Parsees who could not be present at the meeting, and who take a deep interest in the National Congress movement. It is a matter of deep regret that notwithstanding the able and spirited speech of Mr. Budrudin Tyabjee, the majority of the Mahomedans there voted against the co-operation of the Mahomedans of Bombay with the Congress Committee. But I, being one of the assembled there, must tell you what sort of Mahomedans formed the majority. I can say positively that, except Messrs. M. H. Hakim and G. M. Munshi, no educated (*i.e.*, educated in the true sense of the word) and important Mahomedan, who could be called a representative of the community, had given his vote in opposition to Mr. Budrudin and his party.

The major part of the majority did not even understand what was meant by the term "National Congress." I can challenge Messrs. Hakim and Munshi to give me the name of any important Mahomedan, except themselves, who was present there, and who voted in their favour.

The minority consisted of the very intellect and talent of the Bombay Mahomedans. There were Messrs. Budrudin Tyabjee Cumrudin Tyabjee, Najmuddin Tyabjee, Futtehally Shaikhahmed, Nuzzer Mohamed Futtehally, Moulvi Hidayut-ulla, Cazi Mehri Saheb, Faizullaboy Lukmanji, B. A. (head-master, Anjuman-i-Islam schools,) Ibrahim S.D. Ahmedi, L.C.E., M.R.I., B.A., of the P. W. D., Ismail Jan Mohamed, L.M. and S.; Gulam Mohamed Akhund, B.A.; Hyder C. Tyabjee, B.A., and many others of whom every Mahomedan is proud. And besides this all the Khoja gentlemen, who, as a body, are in favour of the National Congress, were absent on account of the death of Mr. Dharamsi Poonjabhoy.

Now I leave the public to judge whether the leading Mahomedans were for the Congress or not.—Yours, &c,

Aug. 8. A MAHOMEDAN WELL-WISHER.

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 6th August :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	45	73	Baroda	8	10
Panjoo	39	28	Mehmadabad	10	17
Vaiturna	61	10	Ahmedabad	7	23
Palghur	43	95	Viramgam	8	25
Gholwad	49	17	Wadhwan	7	40
Daman	54	19	Dabhoo	8	91
Bulsar	39	21	Sevalia	6	71
Nausari	34	46	Godhra	7	50
Surat	24	36	Kharaghoda	7	10
Broach	13	14	Kim	17	21

SIR F. R. HOGG takes three months' leave, Mr. Fanshawe acting as Director-General of Post Offices.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL H. R. B. WORSLEY, C.B., commanding the Allahabad Division, has issued an order directing that all officers in the Division shall wear mourning for a month as a mark of respect to the late Major-General Lynch.

COLONEL M. G. GERARD, C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-General, Allahabad Division, has been granted privilege leave for sixty days.

VARIOUS correspondents have brought to notice with every sign of satisfaction, that the rearming of the Native Army with the Martini-Henry rifle is being carried out in earnest. Some 14 or 15 battalions in the various Presidencies have already received their rifles. In Abbottabad both battalions of 5th Goorkhas have been rearmed.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 3rd instant :—

APOLLO RECLAMATION.

Resumed consideration of the application of Mr. Hajee Futteh Mahomed Rahimtoola, for a hundred years' lease of 991 5-9 square yards of land facing the Apollo Bunder north approach road.

Resolution.—The chairman moved that the Trustees should reply that the lease is granted from the 1st October next on consideration that a specified area, which provides for not going within ten feet of the Money Changer's, is not made available till 1st December next, till which time refund of its rent will be made by the Trustees. The applicant should be informed that the Trustees have no information as to whether Rs. 50,000 will be sufficient to provide the necessary building, the plans and specifications of which must be prepared by a competent architect, according to the Trustees' requirements, which will be explained on application being made to him by the Engineer, and must be submitted for the approval of the Trustees. The granting of this lease is conditional on Mr. Hajee Esmail Gool Mahomed taking up the other half of the frontage of the block from the same date, so that the two leases may also expire simultaneously. Notice should be given to the Commissioner of Police that the ground in question will not be available for a cab-stand after the 30th September next.

The Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam moved as an amendment, that the following addendum be made to the chairman's motion: "That the frontage to the Apollo Bunder road be set back ten feet."

The amendment, having been put to the meeting, was carried. It was then put as a substantive motion and carried.

Resumed consideration of the application by Mr. Hajee Esmail Gool Mahomed for a hundred years' lease of 868 8-9 square yards of land facing the Apollo Bunder north approach road.

Resolution.—Reply that the lease is granted from 1st October next. The applicant should be informed that the Trustees have no information as to whether Rs. 50,000 will be sufficient to provide the necessary building, the plans and specifications of which must be prepared by a competent architect according to the Trustees' requirements, which will be explained on application being made to him by the Engineer, and must be submitted for the approval of the Trustees. The granting of this lease is conditional on Mr. Hajee Futteh Mahomed Rahimtoola taking up the other half of the frontage of the block from the same date, so that the two leases may also expire simultaneously. Notice should be given to the Commissioner of Police that the ground in question will not be available for a cab-stand after the 30th September next. The frontage to the Apollo Bunder road should be set back ten feet.

Resumed consideration of the application of Messrs. Bhicajee Canjeebhoy and Nagoo Syajee for a hundred years' lease of 579 2-9 square yards of land facing the Apollo Bunder north approach road.

Resolution.—Reply to Messrs. Bhiccajee Canjeebhoy and Nagoo Syajee that the lease is granted. The applicants should be informed that the Trustees have no information as to whether Rs. 45,000 will be sufficient to provide the necessary building; the plans and specifications of which must be prepared, by a competent architect, according to the Trustees' requirements, which will be explained on application being made to him by the Engineer, and must be submitted for the approval of the Trustees. Notice should be given to the Commissioner of Police that the ground in question will not be available for a cab-stand after the 30th September next. The frontage to the Apollo Bunder road should be set back ten feet.

MODY BAY ESTATE.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 21st June, drawing attention to the fact that the roads on the Mody Bay Estate west of Frere Road have not yet been handed over to the Municipality, and pointing out that before handing them over it will be necessary that the following work be done to meet the requirements of the Municipality. Putting the roads in thorough repair, estimated cost Rs. 752; providing water tables, Rs. 803; providing storm-water drains Rs. 1,823; total Rs. 3,378.

LAND COMMITTEE.

Read minutes of land committee. The chairman explained the circumstances under which the Trustees on a former occasion resolved not to charge Government with the cost of making and draining these roads, and proposed that they should follow the same course now.

Resolution.—The proposed expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,378 is sanctioned. Under the circumstances explained the Trustees do not propose to make any charge on this account against Government.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE DOCK.

Resumed consideration of the damage done to the swing bridge and sea gates of the Victoria Dock by the s. s. Bormida. Read further report by Acting Engineer, dated 2nd instant, in which he details the damage done to the girders and the nature of the repairs required, for which he gives a probable estimate of Rs. 1,943. He also forwards with his report three photographs showing the bridge and gates before the repairs were taken in hand, and a plan showing the distortion of the girders. He also states that a temporary gangway has been made across the dock gates for the convenience of foot passengers by day, but that it ought not to be used at night.

Resolution.—The repairs estimated to cost Rs. 1,943 are sanctioned.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 31st July, 1888.	For week ending 31st July, 1887.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	12	16
" " out of " ..	14	18
" transported to	10	11
" attended to	1	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

	For week ending 31st July, 1888.	For week ending 31st July, 1887.
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	5	8
" left	4	9
" remaining in dock	8	17
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	5	
" left	4	
" remaining in dock	11	

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 8.—Pressure has decreased over Burma, Assam, Bengal, and the greater of the N.-W. Provinces, but has increased elsewhere. The depression over Bengal holds its position steadily, and this morning shows slight signs of developing. The highest readings are still over the south-west coast. There has been no change in the wind directions, but the monsoon on the west coast is inclined to freshen. The temperature has generally fallen except in Madras and the North-West Provinces. Rain has been very general, and in Upper and Central India several local heavy falls are reported.

A BOSTON tailor's delay in finishing a wedding suit when promised was the cause of George H. Gibson's desperate suicide by putting a bullet in his brain a few days ago. Gibson, who was a young man, was employed by the Boston Electric Company, and resided at 19, Wellington Street. He was to have been married to Miss Lillian Chandler of Chelsea at the house of Colonel W. H. Long of Jordan, Marsh, & Co. The bride was waiting, the guests were present, and the minister came, but the bridegroom was missing. The anxious parties waited until nearly midnight, but the missing man could not be found and the party dispersed. It was nearly 9 o'clock in the morning before the cause of Gibson's non-appearnce was known. Shortly after five o'clock the police of the Fifth Division found Gibson lying on the side-walk on Wellington Street with a bullet hole in his head. He was taken home and soon after removed to the City Hospital, where he died. Colonel Long visited him at the hospital, and the only excuse the young man had to offer for his strange conduct was that his wedding suit had not arrived and he could not have the ceremony performed without it, and as the marriage could not take place he did not wish to live.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY.

MR. P. P. CAUTLEY, her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Trieste, in a recent report gives the following date respecting the financial condition of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Shipping Company taken from the report of the secretary to a general meeting of shareholders which took place on the 30th May :—

The gross profits during 1887 amounted to fls. 447,661 (35,529*l.*), or fls. 932,403 (74,000*l.*) less on the regular and subventioned lines than the preceding year, which in itself cannot be considered a good one. The extraordiary voyages show a much larger income, of which, however, but very small profits were derived owing to the low freights.

This small return will not allow the Company to deduct the usual amount off the value of the ships, the Company to deduct the usual amount off the value of the ships, the more so as after reducing by fls. 145,011, the value of the inventory, (house property, arsenal, &c.), and passing the usual amount to the insurance and pension branches, the net profit is reduced to fls. 78,576 (9,236*l.*), to which the Company proposes to add fls. 425,424 (33,763*l.*) taken from the reserve fund to make a dividend of 4 per cent. on the shares.

The proposal was accept unanimously.

The different pension funds amount to fls. 4,123,684 (326,562*l.*)

The assets of the Company, including reserve fund, amount to fls. 29,087,687 (2,308,547*l.*), the debits to fls. 28,640,025 (2,273,318*l.*), showing the gross profits mentioned above.

The subvention granted to Lloyd was fls. 1,300,000 by Austria-Hungary, and fls. 437,022 by Austria alone for the Indian lines. Total fls. 1,737,022 (137,859*l.*), which under the contract concluded this year was charged to :—

Fls. 432,930 ((34,360*l.*) for the Indian Service ; fls. 310,000 (24,600*l.*) for the Canal dues ; and fls. 119,700 (9,500*l*) for the Brazil line. Total, fls. 862,630 (68,460*l.*) granted by the Austrian Government, whilst the subvention paid by the whole of the Empire remains the same.

The total amount received by the Company is therefore fls. 1,862,630 (147,828*l.*), or fls. 125,608 (9,969*l.*) more than hitherto. It must, however, be remarked that under the same contract the Company undertakes to run 258,000 miles on the Indian service and 79,800 on the Brazilian, making an increase on these lines of 155,700 miles since 1878.

Since my last report they have built one vessel, the Imperatrix, whose measurements are—length, 377ft., beam, 43 ft. 6 in., depth 32 ft. Her capacity is 4,479 tons measurement.

She can carry 1,500 passengers ; her engines can display 4,000 effective horse-power produced by a triple expansion engine. She is expected to run 15 miles an hour, and will be lighted throughout by electricity.

The arsenal has besides been occupied in repairs for the ships of the Company.

The following ships have been broken up :—

Benaco, built in 1853 ; S. Carlo, also built in 1853, and the Aquila Imperiale, built in 1856, thus reducing the Company's fleet to 85.

The Turkish Government having given her transport of troops to other companies, the Austrian Lloyds have lost a great deal on one score; competition and depression of trade have also their share in the small returns.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH AND HIS BRIDE.

A HOME paper gives the following account of the departure from New York of the Duke of Marlborough and his American bride :—

Never was the Cunard pier at New York more compactly crowded with humanity when a steamer left her dock than it was the morning when the Aurania steamed out. The passenger list was a large one, and added to the friends of those who were going abroad, who were legion, there were hundreds there who had gone down out of sheer curiosity to see the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, whom it had been announced in all the morning papers would sail by the Aurania. But although hundreds were constantly asking. "Where are they ?" and "Have you seen them ?" very few had their curiosity satisfied by a glimpse of them.

HOW THEY WENT ON BOARD.

All the baggage of both the Duke and Duchess was sent on board the ship on Friday evening, each making a very fair express waggon load. At nine o'clock the next morning the Duke left the Albemarle alone on foot, carrying a small hand sachel, and sauntered up Fifth Avenue to the home of his bride. A half hour later the Duke, Duchess, and the latter's maid entered the Duchess's carriage, and were driven to Pier 40 North River. They were recognised by very few of the hundreds who had collected to see them. Their friends, chiefly those who witnessed the marriage ceremony in the Mayor's office, were already on board awaiting their arival. The Duke wore a grey checked Scotch tweed suit and a tall hat. The Duchess was dressed in a walking suit of garnet silk, heavily trimmed with dark lace, and wore a black lace bonnet with pearl illusion. They went directly to their staterooms, the Duke to C. C. and the Duchess to No. 97, on the lower deck, which she will occupy with her maid.

A moment latter the Duchess went to the captain's room on the upper deck where her friends had congregated. This arrangement was followed out for the purpose of escaping the crowds on the lower deck, who were all looking and searching for the pair in the hope of seeing.

AN AMERICAN DUCHESS.

A few who knew the lady or her liege lord by sight, kept a close watch for their appearance on deck when the ship steamed out ; but all were disappointed and the hundreds on shore waved their handkerchiefs and shouted farewells to the hundreds on board who waved and shouted in return.

Since the marriage of Mrs. Hamersley to the Duke of Marlborough the question is being freely asked whether the Duchess has settled any portion of her income on her husband. It has been generally understood that Mrs. Hamersley married the Duke for a title, and that the Duke married her for money. George G. Williams, one of the executors of the will whose relations with the Duchess are such that if she had directed any of her income to be paid to the Duke he would probably know it, said to a reporter that he was satisfied that the Duchess had not yet taken such a course. "Of course," he said, "she may have done so without my knowledge, but I am satisfied in my own mind that she has made no settlement on the Duke."

A DEPOSIT REQUIRED.

A good story has leaked out in regard to the literal manner in which a young clerk in the employ of a well-known firearms concern in this city obeyed instructions and compelled as lofty a personage as the Duke of Marlborough, in spite of his vigorous protest, to accept the terms of his employers.

The Duke, who is an ardent sportsman, had heard much about a repeating shotgun manufactured by the concern referred to, and, dropping into its saleroom one day, introduced himself to the young man who waits on customers. The new gun was exhibited to him, and after much discussion the Duke selected and paid for one of the cheaper grades, stating that he proposed to give it to one of his game-keepers. A few days afterwards the Duke again called at the store and said that he wished to order two more guns of the finest grade, one for the Prince of Wales and one for himself. As it would take some weeks to make the guns, and as the Duke was about to start for home, it was decided to forward them when completed to the company's agent in London, who would deliver them and collect the bill.

After this matter was arranged, the Duke, supposing that everything was settled, turned to leave the store. But he was not to get off so easily ; the clerk had a duty to perform, and he did not shrink from it.

"Duke," said the young man, "there is one thing more before you go. I shall have to ask you for a deposit on this order. It is one of the rules of the company that parties unknown to us ordering special guns must pay something in advance ; for," added he in a half aplogetic tone, "how do we know that they will take them when finished ? We have been taken in so often."

Imagine the astonishment and indignation pictured on the ducal countenance at this unvarnished statement. For a moment the Duke could hardly utter a word than he managed to gasp, "What, a deposit—from me ! I never heard of such impertinence. I'll not submit to it."

"Very sorry, Duke, but it's the rule of the company, and if you won't do it I can't take your order," quietly responded the matter-of-fact young man.

The Duke pondered a moment. He wanted the guns, and the clerk seemed very determined. There was nothing to do but yield, and so he did.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE EXPERIENCES OF H. M. S. ORLANDO.

THE Ceylon *Observer* publishes an account of the voyage of H. M. S. Orlando, the new flagship for the Australian station which arrived at Colombo a fortnight ago, and left eight days later for her destination. Our contemporary says :—

The Orlando is what is known as an armour-plated cruiser, and according to a contemporary her dimensions and equipments are as follows :—300 feet in length, 26 feet extreme beam, and 23 feet draught, 5,600 tons displacement low draught, and 8,622 indicated horse-power. She has a 10-inch steel armour plate running all round her for a few feet above and below the water line. She also has a protected steel deck 2 inches thick. She, double-funnelled, carries two masts which are fitted with military tops armed with quick-firing Hotchkiss guns. Her armament consists of two 9·2 inches (22 ton) breech-loading guns, mounted on cenral pivot Vavasseur carriages; ten 6-inch breechloading guns ; six 6-lb quick firing-guns (Hotchkiss) ten 3 lb. quick firing guns (Hotchkiss) ; and two 9-lb. field guns with carriages ; also one 2 barrels 1 inch and six 5 barrel 45 in. Nordenfelts. She carries 120 rounds for the 9·2 inch guns, and 85 for the 6 inch guns. In addition to these, she is fitted with two torpedo tubes in her bows, and carries twelve Whitehead torpedos. From the above description it might be inferred that the "Orlando" is a formidable vessel, especially when it is known that her crew numbers about 450 men. Like many other things turned out by the British Admiralty, however, she has unfortunately "more show than shovel" about for her real, active, swift service in her present condition. It is a positive disgrace, both to the people who constructed her, (Messrs. Palmer & Co., well believe) and the Admiralty who passed such a boat. The great thorn in her side is the fact that she is fitted with a machine that rejoices in the name of Kirkaldy's Patent Compactum Fresh Water Condensing Machine, which has broken down, again and again since the "Orlando" left England. First of all she had to call at Plymouth, then at Malta, then at Suez, then at Aden, to put into an out-of-the way uncivilized place on the Somali coast, and last of all she has had to stay over a week at Columbo to have this condensing machine repaired. The inventor of the "patent compactum" make thank his stars that he has been a safe distance from the justifiable ire of Captain Attwell Lake, who commands the "Orlando." It is a fact, we believe, that coming from Aden, all the men on board were restricted to a pint of drinking water per day : the condensor being perfectly useless, and owing to the temperature (180°) at sea in that part of the engine room where the pump was located, it was impossible to repair it. In Colombo the faults were repaired to a certain extent, but they will be required to be strengthened in a more substantial way when the "Orlando" arrives at Sydney. This patent condensing machine seems to have been bad enough, but the arrangement of the coal bunkers is still worse. The construction of the vessel altogether is peculiar. To began with, there is an armour plate outside, then comes a four feet wing passage, and on the other side of that 8 feet of bunker coal running nearly all along the side of the ship, so that a short striking the side of the vessel would first have to pierce through the armour plate, the passage, and the 8 feet of bunker coal before it could get to the engines, of which there are 15 compactly (too compactly) arranged. In most men-of-war, we believe, the coal is carried to the fires by means of shoots, only a very few trimmers being required, but in the "Orlando" as many as 60 men have been employed at one time in the course of the passage out in carrying forward the coals from the bunkers to the fires. From the Canal the marines had to take shifts in assisting the staff of trimmers, the shifts of course being four hours each, every twelve hours, which means 18° trimmers ! With four hours in such a place as a coal bunker, the heat of which in coming across the Indian Ocean must make it killing work, and with such a limited allowance of water, it is not to be wondered at that some of the men showed signs of mutiny, and had to be put in irons. The Captain, we know, was heartily sorry for them, but he dared not allow any semblance of mutiny on board a man-of-war. Other arrangements on board are pretty much on the same scale, and the accommodation for the officers are wretchedly small. It will, therefore, be seen that though the flagship has a crew of about 450 men, the Captain has good reason to complain that in case of any active service being required of her she is greatly undernamed as regards really useful men, a great portion of the crew being occupied either as trimmers, artificers, or something of that sort. Such is the way in which the vessels that are to uphold the prestige of Britain on the sea are sent away by those who are responsible in that rotten den of officialdom and red tape, the British Admiralty.

FLOODS IN GERMANY AND AMERICA.

IN the *Sun Magazine*, Mr. C. F. Gordon Cumming writes :—

On April 5 the towns of Elbing and Marienburg were reported as being 15 feet under water, and some parts of Passen fully 20 feet. The inundated tract around Elbing covers an area of nearly 400 square miles, all lying under ice and water, and with no possibility of draining the submerged lands in time for cultivation this year. Far away to the west the same sad story comes from Hanover on the banks of the Elbe ; here also the accumulation of ice led to breaches in the embankments, and the rapidly melting snow brought down such a deluge as overspread upwards of a hundred square miles, overwhelming as many villages. Fully 10,000 persons lost all their possessions, being reduced from affluence to sudden poverty, and as many more have suffered seriously. The village of Domitz in Mecklenburg was left isolated in the midst of a wild sea of waters, and among the many pathetic incidents of these trying weeks was the death of fifteen brave fellows—pioneers from the nearest garrison—who lost their lives in the endeavour to carry food to these isolated villagers. Nor is it in Europe alone that the melting of the snows has proved so serious a matter. Never since 1851 have the waters of the Missisipi risen to such a height,or done such grievous damage as in the third week of May 1888. In Illinois County the rich cultivated lands are protected from any ordinary inundation by great embankments which extend for upwards of a hundred miles along the river. For some time past the farmers, dreading the probability of a disastrous "freshet," had been at work night and day, endeavouring to strengthen these embankments, and when it became evident that all their labour was unavailing, horsemen were sent off galloping in every direction to give the people notice to fly to the high bluffs in Illinois and Missouri. Thousands then fled, compelled to abandon all their household treasures. Those who possessed boats placed themselves with all their families in these to await the coming of the flood which was to destroy all the fruit of their labours. At many different points the embankment gave way, leaving gaps 300 or 400 feet wide, through which, with awful roar, the overwhelming torrents rushed forth in a volume of water twenty feet in depth. The town of Quincy was flooded, and the fertile valley extending from this town to Hannibal (an area of a quarter of a million acres of the finest arable land, teeming with abundant crops of fine winter wheat, promising a harvest of from forty to sixty bushels to the acre) lay deep beneath a wide waste of angry waters. The fine wooded pastures with their herds of cattle and horses were likewise overwhelmed, and multitudes of beasts were drowned. Others escaped to the dry parts of the embankment, and there awaited rescue or starvation. It seemed strange to hear that their sufferings were not only from hunger, but also from thirst, as with water on every side they could not reach any without incurring imminent risk of being swept away by the flood. The unhappy human fugitives, men, women, and children, thus suddenly and totally ruined, assembeed on the bluffs, and thence looked down upon the scene of desolation, only floating furniture and drowning stock betraying where their homes lay beneath the waters. To add to their misery, hungry and unsheltered, the rain poured steadily for ten days. On the railways bridges and culverts were carried away, and for a distance of many miles, at various points, the rails were washed away by the flood, and piled along the embankments and in the woods. Even large buildings, such as warehouses and factories, have been so undermined by the force of the torrents as to be rendered unsafe. In short, the damage in the immediate neighbourhood of Quincy is estimated at fully four millions sterling, to say nothing of all the suffering entailed by such serious exposure and consequent sickness. In short, the sum total of human misery directly traceable to the unwonted snowfall of 1887 must impress all men with a very sincere respect for the power of snowflakes.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."
Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases ; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."
Why suffer ? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids," Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

THE STATE OF THINGS AT METZ.

A CORRESPONDENT contributes the following letter to the *St. James's Gazette* :—

My most cherished bit of personal property at the present time is my passport, given at the British Embassy in Paris, and bearing on the back these words :—'*Gesehen bei der kaiserlick. Deutschen Botschaft zur Reise nach Elsass-Lothringen. Paris, den 28ten Juni 1888. Burnhardz.*' The passport cost five shillings, the visa ten shillings. Until lately no charge was made for passports at the British Embassy in Paris ; but now the English subject must pay a fee for the protection requested by Lord Lytton in the name of her Majesty of 'all those whom it may concern.' Few applications, however, are made at the British Embassy for passports, and the revenue from this source is insignificant. It is otherwise at the German Embassy. Since the new passport regulations affecting Alsace-Lorraine came into force, Count Munster's official residence has been besieged by applicants, mostly French, who from family or business motives wish to enter the annexed provinces. The formalities which the French undergo are so rigorous, the investigation of their papers is so long drawn out, that an almost complete stoppage of the tourist movement from France towards the Vosges and the battle-fields of the Moselle—usually considerable at this season—has taken place. The German Government has become convinced of the necessity of keeping the French out of Alsace-Lorraine as far as this can be done without absolute violence to international relations. Although persons belonging to other nationalities wishing to cross the frontier from France must get their passports visa'd at the German Embassy in Paris, the proceeding in their case is not very troublesome if they are careful to conform with the utmost exactitude to the German requirements. The Englishman, on account of his national contempt for all that savours of official punctilliousness, has a tendency to bring inconvenience upon himself in this respect. But if he is travelling with his family to the Vosges, for instance, every member of the family must be named in the passport, even to the baby that cannot speak. If the baby's name has been omitted, the whole family may be stopped at the frontier. The German official has no notion of discretionary power. All instructions are to him military orders, and he fulfils them with terrible conscientiousness. The train which brought me from Paris to Metz was nearly empty when it reached the frontier station, Batilly, where the passports are examined. As soon as the blue coat with scarlet facings and the broad peaked caps came into view there was a general search for passports. The critical moment had arrived to those who had cause to feel uneasy. A family of the working class, composed of a man, woman, and child, were discovered, just as the train was about to move off again, to be without the necessary paper. They had travelled all the way from Paris with tickets for Metz—unaware, perhaps, of the new regulation. Their protests were not listened to; they were turned out of their carriage immediately. As the train left they were seen on the platform, the man pale with anger but silent, the woman scolding furiously, and the child crying. I had not been in Metz twenty-four hours when I was informed that the Chief Commissary of Police of the Third Section wished to see me. I found this personage sitting in uniform before a desk in a little room. Without being cordial he was perfectly polite. It appeared that I had not given sufficient information concerning myself in the printed police-form which I had been requested to fill up on the previous night. The police not only wished to know my name, nationality, and profession, but also the date of my birth and my religion. I was likewise asked how long I intended to stop in Metz and how I proposed to spend my time here. The account I gave of myself seemed to be satisfactory ; for the inquisitorial expression had left the commissary's face at the close of the interview, and he was almost bland. The police keep as firm a grip upon Metz in a civil sense as the garrison does in a military one. The town is divided into six police sections, the chief commissaries of which receive their instructions from and make their reports to a central authority. Any stranger who enters this place soon becomes aware that he is watched with an interest that may or may not be disturbing according to his degree of sensibility to such surveillance. My first impression on coming here was that the attachment of the native population to France was by no means so strong as the French would have us believe. Nothing could be calmer than the life of the people, judged from the surface. The old French or Messin stock seemed to have grown thoroughly accustomed to the presence of the Germans in their midst and to have become blended with them. Closer observation has forced me to a very different conclusion. Metz has been greatly Germanised by continuous immigration from beyond the Rhine ; but the Messins are more French in sympathy than they were before the war. They mix freely with the Germans in the ordinary business of life, but the two elements do not mix socially. There are many *cafes* where only French is spoken, and others where one hears nothing but German. Even those Lorrainers of the lower class who habitually speak a German *patois* persist in calling themselves French whenever they can do so with discretion. Young Messins who were boys when this city belonged to France, and who have served their time in the German army, return to their old associations as soon as they are free ; and they have the credit of being more hostile to the Germans than the older generation. Yet indirect taxation falls less heavily upon the workman here than it does in France. Bread and tobacco—only to name two articles—are much cheaper here than they are on the French side of the frontier. On the other hand, trade is languishing and work of all kinds is hard to obtain. The Germans have spent vast sums upon the construction of forts, but they have been careful to employ only German and Italian labourers. The Lorrainers and Alsatians evidently regarded as a conquered people ready for rebellion. All attempt at conciliation appears to have been abandoned ; and it looks as if the provinces were to be Germanised by the forced emigration of those who are bound to France by family ties as well as by political sympathies. As the inhabitants leave, their places are taken by Germans. Thus the trade of Metz, which a few years ago was almost exclusively in the hands of the native population, is now to a large extent in the hands of Germans. All who have capital invested here, whatever their political differences on other points may be are deeply discontented with the new passport regulations on account of the injury to trade. A movement for petitioning the Government to do away with restrictions so injurious to the interts of its own subjects is on foot. And the passport grievance has been succeeded by another —unimportant by comparison, but one which the Gailophil part of the population regard as an extra drop to their brimming cup of exasperation. Until the 1st ult. French money was allowed to pass currently here ; then an order was issued forbidding shopkeepers to accept it. The Messins have kept up the practice until the present day of reckoning in all their commercial transactions by francs and sous. They continue to do so in spite of the official order. If you enter a shop to buy anything, you are told the price of it in French money, and are expected to know what the equivalent is in marks and pfennings.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE AND THE GERMAN DOCTORS.

AN American paper thus views the circumstances attendant upon the illness and death of the Emperor Frederick :—

The deliberate snubbing of England by Emperor William would imply that, while he does not care to mention the name of Dr. Mackenzie, the drama enacted at St. Remo, and then at Berlin, will not be permitted to pass uninvestigated. There can be no question that some of the most eminent German physicians who pronounced Emperor Frederick's disease to be cancer were offended at the interposition of the British specialist, who has been, by an Imperial autopsy and his own admission, placed in a most embarrassing position. However much the outside world may rejoice that Emperor Frederick had his life prolonged so that he made regal provision for his widow, and gave a great example to his son, it cannot be denied that the English doctor, who evinced so much skill, mortally offended very powerful and now triumphat elements in Germany. Although this doctor did suppress the truth and play the diplomatist, and although he did espouse the cause of the factory against another, alienating many of his German professional brethren, it might be best to let silence fall upon the whole transaction. This, it appears, however, will not be done, although the present Emperor, in his utterances, has manifested a formal reverence for his father and respect for his mother. The attack will be made upon the doctor's professional honour, and the excuse will be that affairs of State are superior to matters of personal character. Some rebuff will be given to what is considered an English intrigue that involved the pride of German politics, as well as German science. As if to complicate the whole affair beyond compromise, eminent doctors who have all along insisted that the Emperor's malady was not cancer, and that the autopsy was not sincere, are, as we predicted, coming to the front and demanding that the case shall be scientifically reopened. D. Mackenzie has evidently performed a conspicuous part in a wonderful episode of the world's history, and he may be the indirect cause of convulsions not easily allayed.

REWARDS IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

UNDER the authority of her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant to the native armies of India of medals for meritorious service and good conduct, with annuities and gratuities, as follows :—

1. To each regiment of cavalry and infantry in the three presidencies, a silver medal inscribed "For meritorious service," with an annuity of Rs. 25. For dafadars and havildars only (including havildar-majors and kot dafadar-majors).

To each regiment of cavalry and infantry in the three presidencies annually, two silver medals inscribed "For long service and good conduct," with a gratuity of Rs. 25 each. For rank and file only.

2. The two native mountain batteries in Bengal and the five batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force will be considered collectively as two units, each of which will get the same grant as a regiment of cavalry or infantry. The four field batteries of the Hyderabad Contingent will be considered as collectively equal to half a unit, and the two mountain batteries in Bombay as together equivalent to half a unit, and each half-unit will receive the same grant as a regiment of cavalry or infantry every second year.

3. The medal and annuity for meritorious service will be granted with effect from the 1st April, 1888. The grants will be repeated, after they are made in the first instance, only when a vacancy occurs by the death, promotion, reduction to the ranks, or discharge to pension, of the annuitant.

4. The medals and gratuities for long service and good conduct will be issued with effect from the 1st April, 1888, and annually afterwards on the same date, irrespective of vacancies.

5. A dafadar or havildar shall be eligible for the medal and annuity who has completed 18 years' service with the colors (during which time his conduct shall have been decidedly meritorious), who has never been convicted by a court-martial during that period, and who has not been entered more than five times in the regimental defaulters' book. Drum, trumpet, bugle and fife-majors, *not* of European extraction, are also eligible for the medal and annuity under the conditions above quoted.

6. After discharge the annuity referred to in paragraph 5 may be held in addition to pension, but as it is desirable that the annuity should be held chiefly by men on the effective list, commanding officers should not, except in very special cases, recommend non-commissioned officers who are about to be transferred to the pension establishment ; and before any annuitant on transfer to the pension establishment is recommended for a continuance of the annuity, commanding officers must certify that the conduct of the non-commissioned officer recommended has been such as to warrant the continuance of the annuity.

7. A sowar or sepoy, including a lance-dafadar naick, or lance-naick shall be eligible for a good conduct medal and gratuity, provided he has completed 20 years' service with the colors (during which time his conduct shall have been decidedly meritorious), has never been convicted by court-martial during that period, has not been entered more than five times in the regimental defaulters' book, and (in the case of troops entitled to good conduct pay) is in possession of three good-conduct badges.

8. It is to be understood that the medal with annuity, or that with gratuity, is to be given by selection to the soldier who is considered by his commanding officer and squadron or wing commander to be the most deserving of those men who have qualified for the honour and are eligible for it. The mere fact of a man having fulfilled these conditions does not give any claim to either medal with annuity, or medal with or without gratuity.

9. A silver medal inscribed "For long service and good conduct," but without gratuity, may also be granted annually in every corps to a soldier under transfer to the pension establishment, whose field services and irreproachable conduct throughout his service have been such as to mark him for reward, and whose position on the list of candidates has not procured him the medal and gratuity. Recommendations for this medal should be made by commanding officers, but the grant will be made solely at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief.

* * * * * * *

11. Soldiers who may have distinguished themselves by gallantry and zeal in the field, after the commission of any offence by which they were rendered ineligible for the medal with annuity or gratuity, as the case may be, may be recommended for the same, but their services must be exceptional and fully explained.

12. A soldier who has been tried as a non-commissioned officer and reduced to the ranks for an offence for which he would not necessarily have been tried had he been a private soldier, may be recommended for the medal with gratuity if he has qualified for it in other respects, and provided that his company defaulter sheet shows a period of five years' continuous good conduct since the date of his reduction.

13. It cannot be too strongly impressed on commanding officers that in making selections for this honourable recognition, their recommendations should be strictly limited to those soldiers who are known to be in every way worthy of the medal, which is only intended as a reward for a long course of meritorious conduct. Commanding officers should bear in mind that although a soldier may have completed the requisite service and be in possession of three good-conduct badges, it does not follow that his previous conduct has always been sufficiently good to render him eligible for such a distinguished reward as a good-conduct medal, which will only be conferred upon those whose charactors are of the highest order, each recommendation being judged by the number and nature of the offences in the man's regimental and company defaulter sheet, irrespective of the punishments which may have been awarded.

14. The medal and annuity for meritorious service cannot be held by a non-commissioned officer concurrently with the good-conduct medal ; on receipt of the former a non-commissioned officer in possession of a good-conduct medal will surrender the latter. In the event of an annuitant being promoted to a commission, the medal may be retained by him, but the annuity must be relinquished, and it will become available for disposal, with a new medal, to some other non-commissioned officer. Similarly, on reduction to the ranks or sentence by a court-martial to forfeiture of the medal, a non-commissioned officer will relinquish his medal and the annuity.

15. In order that every man who obtains a good-conduct medal may be held up as an object of respect and emulation to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the corps in which he served, the grant will be announced in the General Orders of the Government of India, and the announcement will be repeated in Army General Orders (except in the case of local corps) and in Regimental Orders. The medal will be transmitted to the General Officer commanding the division or district in which the corps is serving, who will cause it to be delivered to the soldier at a full-dress parade (as ordered in the Queen's Regulations, section XX, paragraph 9), to be worn by him as an honourable testimonial of the approbation in which his conduct is held.

THE RAIN-DROP.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD contributes to "Abalasta" the following translation from the Bostan of Sadi :—

A drop of rain was falling from forth a summer-cloud,
It saw the ocean, under it, roll billows large and loud ;
And all-ashamed, and sore-dismayed, it whispered "Woe is me !
By Allah ! I am nought ! What counts one rain-drop in the sea ?"
But, while it mocked and mourned itself, for littleness forlorn,
Into a sea-shell's open lips the drop of rain was borne,
Where many a day and night it lay hidden, until it grew
A lovely pearl of perfect ray, faultless in form and hue.
And God our Lord, who knoweth best how sea-fish make His gem,
Caused those who dive, to bring it up : so, in the diadem
Of Persia's king they set that pearl ; and so, the rain-drop came
To be a sultan's pride and wealth, a jewel great of name !
In that it fell, for loftiness that rain-drop was designed;
It passed to glory and to fame, because of modest mind.
Oh, Sa'di ! here thou singest sooth ! Who knocks at at Door of Fate
With lowly heart and humble speech finds unexpected state.

[NOTE.—It was a Persian belief that pearls were generated from drops of rain enclosed in oysters.]

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

EXECUTION OF PIRATES.

THE execution of the *Maha Rajah* pirates which took place at Tongkah on Monday, the 20th ult., was according to *Penang Gazette*, a very gruesome affair, and it gives the following account of the proceedings :—

The sentence was read in a space in front of the place. About 200 of the principal inhabitants, Siamese and Chinese, had assembled and a large number of police—perhaps fifty Sikhs and 100 Siamese—surrounded the place. There were nine prisoners, two of whom were arrayed in white coats, which is the sign of condemnation to death, while the others were clothed only in sarongs. All of them were in heavy chains. The sentence, which, with other documents, took about twenty minutes to read, was that two of the prisoners should be beheaded ; the other seven were each to receive ninety strokes with the rattan—sixty on the spot and thirty at Bangkok—and to be imprisoned for life. On the reading of the sentence it was discovered that the white coat had been put on one of the wrong men, and one of the seven, on hearing himself thus condemnd to die, came out from the rest and prayed for his life, at the same time saying that one of the others deserved death more than he. It was in vain; and the white coat was transferred to the unfortunate supplicant. The flogging then commenced. Stands had been erected where four men could be flogged at once—curious erections, consisting of two posts placed about eighteen feet apart, with two parallel bamboos running from the foot of the one to the top of the other, the culprits' heads being fastened between them by two bars across. On sitting down, a rope was fastened round each prisoner's waist, and tied to the post behind him : his arms and legs were then pulled out staight in front of him, his hands tied to the bamboos and his feet to the other post, the ropes being pulled so tight that his back was stretched like a drum. First four men were flogged. The rattans used in the operation were about four feet long, and as each stroke fell the men shrieked with agony, and their backs gradually rose into a gory, swollen, shapeless mass. After administering thirty strokes the floggers stopped for a rest of about a minute, and than gave the remaining thirty ; the three other men who had still to be flogged, and the two who were to be beheaded, looking on all the time. When the four had been flogged the other three were treated to the same dreadful punishment, after which they were allowed to crawl in among the crowd. As they were all heavily ironed there was no chance of their escaping. On the flogging being over the police closed up, and marched with the two condemned prisoners to the place of execution : a field picturesquely situated at the foot of a sugar-loaf shaped hill, where a space about 250 yards in circumference had been roped off, round which a great crowd of people, principally Siamese and Chinese, had assembled. Inside this enclosure police were stationed all round at intervals of about three paces. At one part of it a shed had been erected for the Commissioner and others. At another there was a small platform, on which were placed food and water for the prisoners ; and there, after being sprinkled with water, large dishes of curry and rice were placed before them, of which they partook heartily. They then washed their feet, covered their heads, and prayed towards the setting sun. When they had finished, the executioners, after sprinkling themselves with water, proceeded to ask forgiveness of the prisoners for the deed about to be done, and on this being granted presented each prisoner with a flower. The executioners then partook of food. In the centre of the field two short stakes had been driven into the ground, and to these, when the executioners had finished their meal, the prisoners walked slowly out, without anyone to guard them. On arriving at the stakes they again prayed ; they sat down with their backs towards the stakes, to which their arms were tied ; after which an official walked out, blindfolded them with strips of linen, filled their ears with clay, and then retired with his assistants, leaving the condemned men alone in the middle of the field. About two minutes after the executioners walked out armed with Japanese swords, and sat down some thirty paces beyond the prisoners. They sat thus for perhaps a minute : then they rose and advanced towards the doomed men, executing fantastic dance-like figures, almost as if cautiously approaching an enemy, till they came within striking distance, when they raised their swords as if to strike ; but instead of doing so turned round and retired to where they started from. After a short pause they advanced again in the same manner, but on coming lose, stooped down and looked fixedly for about ten seconds into the faces of the prisoners, who sat perfectly motionless, and then again retired. The third time they advanced, and, as in the first instance, raised their swords as if to strike; but instead of doing so they turned round and again retired. Then they knelt down, and bowing towards the Commissioner, called out in Siamese that they awaited his order. On receiving the word, they advanced towards the prisoners more quickly than before, and when within reach,after standing for a few seconds with their swords poised in the air, proceeded to cut their heads off. The head of the man who had begged for his life was taken off at three blows ; but seven or eight were struck before the head of the other—an immensely powerful-looking man, with a thick, muscular, neck. The moment the first man's head fell, his executioner ran off to a temple close by to perform certain rites, the other executioner following as soon as his victim's head was off. The heads were thrown into kerosine tins along with arsenic, to be sent to Trang, where the piracy for which the men were executed took place. The bodies were then cut down, and a Chinaman with an axe knocked off the heels from the lifeless limbs, so as to permit of the irons, which were welded on, being removed.

WINE POISONING IN FRANCE.

A CORRESPONDENT of an English paper sends the appended narrative relative to the strange case of wine-poisoning in France which resulted in the death of fifty persons and the prostration of hundreds :—

The Count de Villeneuve, the representative of an old and noble family, owns an extensive property near Hyeres, a large part of which is laid out in vineyards, and as he has thrown himself into the business, he is one of the largest wine manufacturers and merchants on the French Riviera. Many visitors to these parts during the winter must know his wines, which possess a considerable reputation in the hotels and better houses. Knowing this, the poorer people were also desirous of drinking the "bon vin" of their superior the Count de Villeneuve. Unable to meet both demands, this proprietor supplied the genuine article to the better class of consumers, who were both willing and able to pay a good price for it, and he manufactured a fictitious one at a cheap rate for the poorer. Sickness, leading on to paralysis, and often eventually ending in death, has prevailed for many months amongst this latter class, attacking most mysteriously the young and robust equally with the aged and feeble. At last, in the month of May, this culminated in a wholesale slaughter. About five hundred people were attacked and prostrated, and over fifty died. All of these were consumers of De Villeneuve's wine, and attention having been drawn to that article, it was analysed, and found to be not only quite free from the juice of the grape, but to contain a large percentage of deadly poison. On this discovery coming to light, the Count de Villeneuve, who resides on his property in a lovely chateau, is said to have made preparations for flight. Before, however, he could carry out his intention he was placed under arrest. He there and then confessed that, unable to supply the popular demand for his wine, he had been in the habit of concocting a chemical substitute, which he sold at a low figure, but he denied that he had ever used any ingredient detrimental to health.

His trial for manslaughter at Toulon occupied several days. The Count, interrogated, said that he was 48 years of age, and had been for many years engaged in the manufacture of wine ; that in this business he had been in the habit of adding to the juice of the grape sugar, plaster, and tartaric acid. He denied, however, having made use of arsenic in a similar way, the poison which was proved by analysis to exist in his wine in large quantities. He, on the other hand, acknowledged to have had in possession 1650 lb. of arsenic, which he used for the destruction of phyloxera on his vines, and he supposed that some of his workmen had put a quantity of it into his wine in order to bring about his ruin. The Judge of Hyeres deposed to having found in his commune about 500 persons ill, and suffering from a disease that led on to paralysis. Two medical men, Dr. Roux and Dr. Marchese, testified that a very long time they had had to do with patients suffering from poison caused by drinking De Villeneuve's wine, and that they believed many of these had died from that cause. Dr. Sambric said that he had examined eleven bodies that had been exhumed, and that he had found traces of arsenic in the intestines of all of them. This same doctor said that he had analysed eighteen samples of wines manufactured by Count de Villeneuve, and that in fourteen of these he had found arsenic in different quantities.

Thirty men and women who had drank De Villeneuve's wines were brought into Court. All looked ill whilst some could scarcely drag with the aid of crutches their paralysed limbs. Some testified to the loss of friends and members of their families from wine poisoning. All of them petitioned the Court to grant them compensation. The accused and his workmen affirmed their ignorance of the presence of arsenic in the wines, and the latter said that it must have got into them through some error.

The last sitting was chiefly occupied by a speech from the Procurator of the Republic, who endeavoured to show that the Count de Villeneuve was a first rate chemist, and therefore must have known what would be the effect of the chemical concoction he was selling as wine upon the system of the unfortunate drinkers of it. He asked that the Court should accept no explanations or excuses in extenuation of the Court's guilt, but that it should pronounce upon him the highest sentence in its power. On the 18th ultimo the Court of Toulon pronounced sentence. It completely acquitted Count de Villeneuve from the charge of culpable homicide, but for carelessness fined him 100 francs (£4), and condemned him to twenty days' imprisonment. The sentence has so aroused the indignation of the mass of the people, and so disgusted the Public Prosecutor,that this official has appealed to a higher tribunal, to secure, if possible, a fresh sentence more in keeping, with the offence.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Colaba, Captain J Stewart, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

THE s.s. Drumberlie, 1,607 tons, Captain R Chubb, cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE barque Heros, Captain W Lafranais, from Zanzibar, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, with a general cargo, and two passengers on deck.

THE B I S N steamer, Commilla, Captain G A Shepherd sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain H Appleton, R.E., Mr and Mrs A C Dias ; and sixty-five deck.

THE Clan line steamer, Clan Graham, 1,911 tons, Captain C Alexander, will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo, and the following cabin passengers :—Messrs W S Marshall, G and H Maidment, and C Braham.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUGUST 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Brittania ...	1901	F. S. Blight	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Clan Graham	1911	C. Alexanderson	C	Finlay Muir.
„ Werneth Hall	2080	W. Boulton	D	Edward. Bates & Co.
„ Clan Mackay	1422	A. Johnstone ...	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Lockseley Hall	2578	T. Collin.........	L	E. Bates & Co.
„ C. of Dublin.	2150	R. McNeil	M	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
„ Astrea......	2090	D. Nicholas	N	C. & Mulljee.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Poseidon ..	2510	S. Morse..........	2	O. Von Hoffer.
„ Iran	2316	R. Poland..	12	K. Nisse & Co.
„ Kt. Errant..	2284	J. J.G. Mathews	13	K. Nisse & Co.
„ Mecca	836	Macfadyen.......	16	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
8	Heros (s)...........	Lafranais ..	Zanzibar, July 23.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
8	Commilla (s)	Shepherd	Karachi.
	Colaba (s)	Stewart	Galle.
	Drumberlie (s)...	Chubb	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Lalpoora, for Rangoon.
„ Coconada, for Marmagoa, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
3	Himalaya s	Simpson	Bombay, July 13.
	Manora s	Turner........	London, June 29.
	Waterloo, ship ...	Johnston......	Liverpool, April 28.
4	Palitana s	England	Singapore, July 22.
	Euphrates s	Brown	Rangoon, July 28.
	Navigator s	Woodcock ...	Liverpool, July 1.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 3.—Steamers Byculla, Ravenna, Madras, & Tobago.
Aug. 4.—Steamers Dacca and Japan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.			
6	Umvoti, bq	......	Natal.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
4	Patna s	......	Calcutta.
	Camorta s	......	Singapore.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iran s—4,300 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt. Errant s—20 cwts gum, F Hurst ; 9,850 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co. Ld.

FOR HONGKONG.

Poseidon s—200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Poseidon s—500 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 6.

Hodding, Brigadier-General, Madras, District Staff, from Wellington.

AUGUST 8.

Cave, Major, Royal Irish Fusiliers, en route to England on promotion, from Peshawer.

Walter, Captain, Devonshire Regiment, on leave, from Jhansee.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 7.

Sullivan, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

Hodding, Brigadier-General, Madras, to England.

Harrison, Lieutenant, 9th Bombay L I, on duty, to Satara.

Carnegy, Lieutenant, Bombay, A D C, on leave, to Satara.

Appleton, Captain, Bengal, R E, to rejoin, to Mooltan.

Vesey, Captain, Bengal, 8th Hussars, to rejoin, to Meerut.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, 9th August, 1888.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at the Volunteer Club Room on Friday, the 10th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

2. There will be drill with swords at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 5-30 p.m., for trained members.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON.
Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, Commandant.

Bombay, 9th August, 1888.

1. The Battery will parade at Head-quarters every Saturday at 4-45 p.m. for drill purposes, until further orders, uniform and fatigue caps to be worn.

2. Sergeant Macfarlane will, until further orders, hold classes of instruction at Head-quarters on the following days :—

Tuesday, at 6 p.m.	Thursday, at 6 p.m.
Wednesday, at 9 p.m.	Friday, at 9 p.m.

The classes will last for about one hour, and matters connected with the various branches of gunnery will be dealt with progressively. The subject taken up on Tuesday will be repeated on Wednesday, and that of Thurday on Friday. It is hoped that the arrangements made will enable every member of the Battery to attend these classes twice a week.

By order,
(Signed) ARTHUR LESLIE,
Captain, and Acting Adjutant.

NOTICES.

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active médicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

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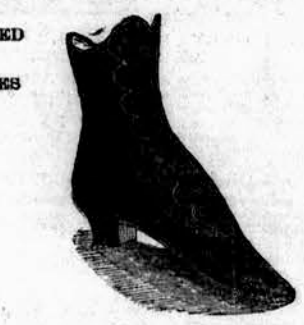

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THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR AUGUST 1888

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
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AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
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☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

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No mother who loves her children, who takes pride in their beauty, purity, and health, and in bestowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance,—a skin without blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood,—should fail to make trial of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

My baby, at the age of two months, came all over his head and face in a thick scurf (eczema), which gradually increased until it covered his whole body, with the exception of his feet, and for four years he had been in this suffering, during which time I have tried three doctors, besides everything I have from time to time seen advertised, and no nearer being cured than at first. I saw your advertisement, so I thought I would try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I can truthfully say that in less than a week he was better than he has been for four years, and now he has not a sore place upon him.

W. A. & M. PEACH, 157 Catsfield, near Battle.
Endorsed by W. F. Harold, Chemist, Battle.

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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage, and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

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These Salts are the most agreeable deodoriser that exists. By leaving the stopper out a few minutes the apartment will be purified, and the air rendered strongly invigorating and refreshing. From
THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co.'S

WE are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street. Under the title of **Lavender Salts** they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodoriser.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.

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NOTICES.

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Chinchpoogly
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Coorla
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Callian Junctionab
Titwalla
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Wassind
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Atgaum
Khurdee
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Niphar
Lasalgaum
Munmar
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Naidongree
Chaligaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junctionac
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Kharapur
Burhanpur
Chanonee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwaab
Jawar
Beer h
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurdaa
Timoornee
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Dularia
Karsee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Sewri
Soharporead
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Ball
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjutab
Padesdari
Khandalia
Lanowleea
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poonabdd
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Oorooleo
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhondb
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Wareagaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Julumb
Sheagaumа
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapore
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Koorum
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Malker
Chandoor
Tamergaum
Poolgaum
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STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tanduro
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Luaidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhoraji
Sanadr
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction or
c From to 15 minutes for Refreshment minutes for Dinner. 40 minutes for Dinner.

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NOTICES.

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

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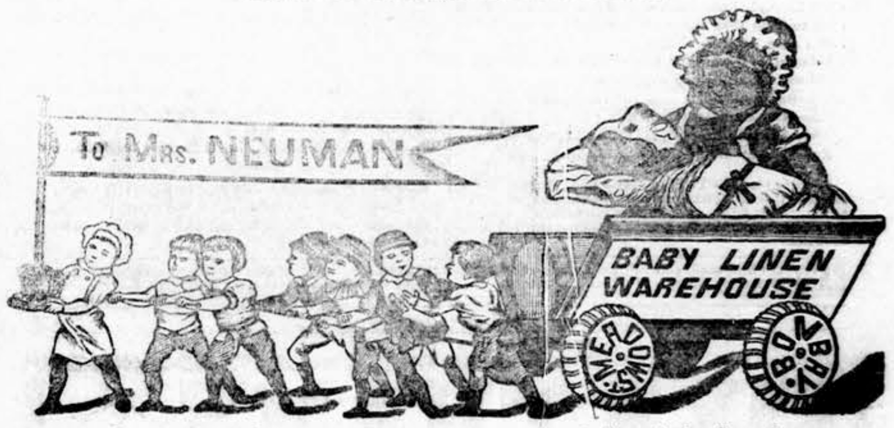

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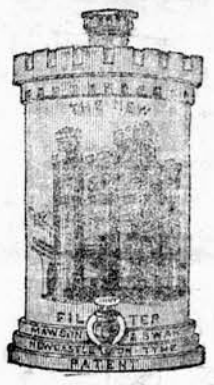

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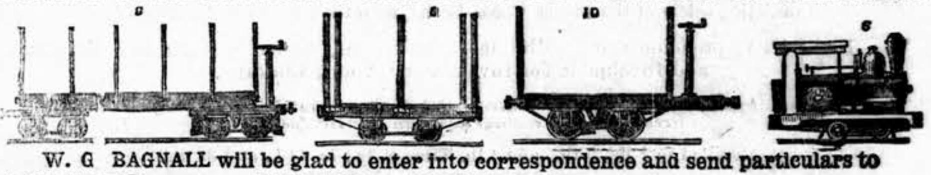

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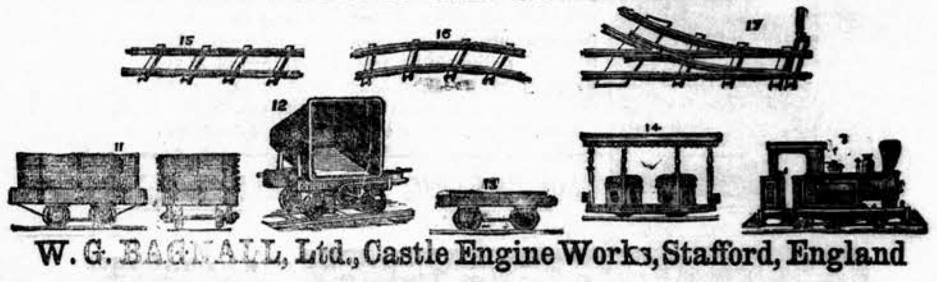

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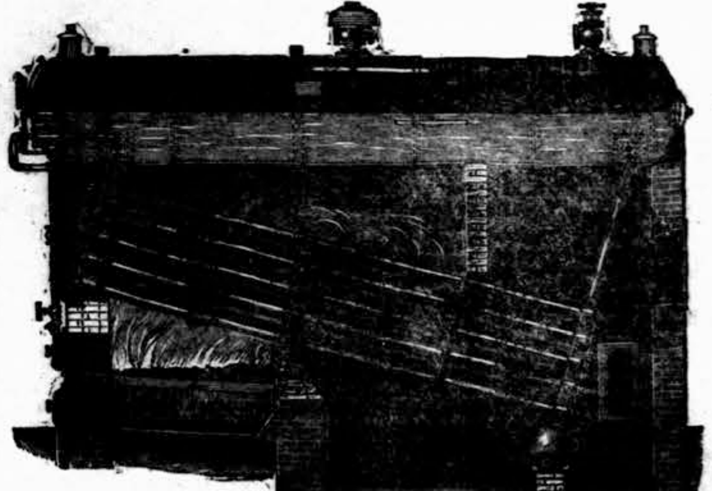

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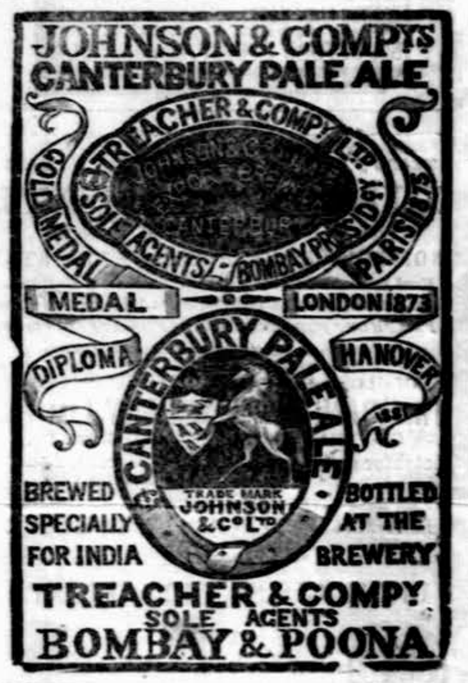

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